The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Polaris and the Rescued Party—Watching the Indian Agents—Women as Clerks—Cholera.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There remains nothing to be made public concerning the expedition of the Polaris, except the detailed narratives of the rescued party. The only complete and authentic accounts will be those given to Secretary Robeson and the Commission of Inquiry, officially. These will be made public in all their fullness as soon as practicable, and will contain a complete and interesting story, full of valuable information. There is a great deal of anxiety manifested to have an expedition fitted out to go in search of the Polaris. It is thought by some that Capt. Buddington might remain in the polar regions another season, hoping to pick up Capt. Tyson's party, it being settled that he did not desert them purposely. It is certain that he did everything in his power to find and rescue them. He would never return and report to the Department the loss of the party till he was satisfied there was no hope of their being alive, or till he could furnish conclusive evidence that he could do nothing more for their recovery. If this view is correct, the Polaris may not yet have begun her homeward voyage, and unless sought and informed of the safe return of the company left on the ice, she may not be heard from till next season. The Department has no means to be devoted to fitting out such an expedition, and if undertaken it must be by private enterprise.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Congress last Winter authorized the appointment of five new officers in the Indian service, to be called Supervising Inspectors. Their duties were prescribed, and they are to visit all the reservations and agencies for the purpose of thorough examination, and report. Each agency is to be inspected twice a year, but never twice in succession by the same inspector. In other words, these inspectors are to be to the Indian service much what the special agents are to the Post-office Department. They will form a kind of detective corps to pounce down on the agents, unexpectedly, to see that the books, papers, accounts, and transactions are in conformity with law and honest procedure. This office was to begin July 1. The appointments have not yet been made, but they were agreed upon between the President and Secretary Delano, before the former left for Long Branch, and the names will be announced in a few days.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the modifications of the civil service rules prohibits women from competing for the clerkships of the higher grades in the departments here. In the examinations already held, a great many women have competed, and before Secretary Boutwell resigned they were appointed when they succeeded in the competition. In some cases promotions were obtained by ladies as high as the second and third grades. Secretary Richardson, however, refused absolutely to appoint ladies to positions above the $900 grade, and in a recent examination, although several ladies passed almost at the head of the whole list, they were rejected absolutely from appointment. There is certainly a strong feeling throughout the bureaus of the Treasury against admitting women to the higher grades, and one reason stated is that they fail in those positions which require self-reliance and action based on individual investigation and judgment. The Postmaster General has also refused to promote women to the higher grades in his department. At any rate the modification has been made and is defended on the results of experience. The $900 places will be filled by women according to law, and the selections will be made under the rules for competition. It is understood that twelve vacancies in the Treasury will be filled by the twelve ladies standing at the head of the list in the late competitive examination for ladies. A member of the Advisory Civil Service Board, who is known to be heartily favorable to the competitive system in its integrity, speaks of some of the new rules as likely to have a very salutary effect, and he also says the President is more than ever confirmed in his determination to enforce the new rules.

SPORADIC CHOLERA.

Two or three cases of cholera of a sporadic character are known to have been treated by physicians in this city. Whether they are real Asiatic cholera may be doubtful, but the symptoms are exactly similar; and were the disease epidemic, their nature would not be questioned. They correspond fully with the cases recently reported from New-Orleans.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Ex-Senator Harlan, who was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the last Congress, is writing a series of articles in the *Chronicle* on the Indian question. To-day, in a column editorial, he seeks to prove that President Grant has adopted no new policy in dealing with the Indians, and that the supposition that any new policy has been established is a popular fallacy. On this point he says: "The President has done all that wisdom and prudence could accomplish to improve the Indian policy, as previously established by law; but no new mode of governing the Indians has been adopted, and no new measures for the amelioration of their condition have been devised."

POST-OFFICE ROUTES.

The Post-office Department has sent a special agent to the Western Territories with instructions to secure accurate information concerning the length of all existing mail routes there, preparatory to the publication of advertisements for the great four-yearly contracts.

MEMPHIS AND EL PASO.

One condition of the compromise in the case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad is that the holder of every $100 bond shall be entitled to eight acres of the Texas lands.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who is announced as the candidate of the Republicans of the South for Speaker of the House of Representatives to contest Speaker Blaine's re-election, arrived at the Ebbitt House this morning.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

It is supposed that about 5,000,000 of the new trade dollar will be issued a year. A large portion of them will be sent to England to be used in the China trade. They will, undoubtedly, in the course of time supplant the Mexican dollar, being two and seven-tenths cents more in value than the latter. Upward of 5,000,000 of coin have been added to that already in the country, being the mintage for April and May. The exports have been refined silver bars to England and China.

STEAM-BOAT SUPERVISION.

The Chief of the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors is now engaged in making preparations for testing steam boilers as a prevention to explosion. The experiments for the northern and eastern section will commence at Sandy Hook in September or October. The ball for experients in the West will be at Pittsburg or Cincinnati. Changes of local inspectors of steam-boats and other subordinate officers are made from time to time, in order to secure better service. The newly-revised rules will be promulgated by the 1st of July next. A remedy is sought for an abuse which has long existed, viz.: Pilots or engineers who have been found guilty of misdemeanors, and, in consequence, had their license revoked, have experienced but little if any difficulty in procuring a renewal of the license from the same board which revoked it, at the end of a week or a month, either from the charitable feelings of the board or promises on the part of the officers to be more particular in the future. Another embarrassment to the Supervising Inspectors is, that an engineer who has mismanaged a large vessel may or shall be reduced to a small vessel, as though less responsibility attached to one case than to the other. The defects in the rules and usages are being remedied as soon as discovered.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF NATURALIZATION.

The claim of Wm. Dudley Folke, administrator of Edward Cisneros and guardian of Maria and Emma Cisneros, was yesterday submitted to the American and Spanish Claims Commission. The claimant prays an award in his favor as follows: To the sum of $18,000, being the value of the property detained by the Government of the island of Cuba from this claimant, lawfully belonging to him, and which he is distrained from collecting or recovering by said Government, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the 1st day of June, 1869, and for such other relief as may be just. This case involves the naturalization question, one of the heirs being a native of the United States and the other of Cuba. The claim rests in part on the ground that by the laws of both Spain and the United States, and by the express terms of the embargo itself, the title of the parties affected by it was not vested, and that, upon the death of any such party, the property embargoed passed to his distributees.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCIES.

Under the law enacted at the last session of Congress, authorizing the President to appoint five inspectors of Indian affairs, and to abolish as many of the existing Indian Superintendencies as he should deem advisable, the President has, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, issued an order abolishing the superintendencies of Montana, Oregon, and Arizona, and the Northern Indian Superintendency, which comprises Dakota and part of Nebraska, and appointed the following-named persons to be Indian inspectors for assignment to duty under the law, as the interests of the service may require: J. W. Daniel, of Minnesota; J. C. O'Conner, of New-York; J. D. Bevier, of Michigan; E. C. Kimball, of New-York, and William Gaudezer, of Iowa. The Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and their clerks in the above-named superintendencies, will be relieved from duty on the 30th inst. The superintendencies of Washington Territory, California, and New-Mexico, and the Southern Superintendency having jurisdiction over numerous tribes in the Indian Territory and Texas, are retained.

THE WEST MURDER CASE.

Close of the Testimony—Argument for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 8.—In the West case the testimony is all in, and yesterday was spent in argument by counsel. The facts brought out in evidence by the State show that this crime has never been excelled in the devilish ingenuity displayed in its conception, and the nearly successful efforts for its concealment. West was proved to have been a boy of more than ordinary promise. He graduated with credit in Dickinson College, and afterward studied law and medicine, without learning much of either. His distinguishing traits since manhood have been indisposition to work and vanity. He was always on the lookout for a "soft" place. He tried various employments; at one time collected curiosities for a proposed museum for public exhibition, and finally wound up with a patent-medicine shop in Baltimore. On the strength of his self-reputed success in that city, he went about the country boasting and obtaining credit where he could. Two years ago he came to Dover on a visit. He was handsome, dressed like a dandy, and egotistic to a degree. He was regarded as a Claude Melnotte by the village girls, but his aspiring thoughts soared higher, and concentrated upon the daughter of Mr. John Hay, a wealthy planter. Papa objected, but when assured of a fabulous fortune that West had inherited in South America, he relented. Almost before the twain were made one the inquisitive papa learned that West's boasted possessions were castles in the air, and forbade him the house. In two years money matters became desperate with West. He insured his life for $25,000, and removed from Baltimore to Dover. Here he sought the acquaintance of an ignorant German who resembled him in size, and tried to bribe him to come to his office. Failing in this, Turner was inveigled there and killed. The body was skinned, and the head, hands, feet, and other distinguishing parts of the person removed. The trunk of the corpse was covered with kerosene-oil, the room saturated with the same, and fire was set to the whole. West got away in disguise. The charred remains were buried for his, and the curtain fell on a complete success for the first act of the fearful drama. But the man could not rest with the brand of Cain upon his soul. For two days he wandered about ceaselessly. Then, driven by some mysterious impulse, he returned up the railroad that led past Dover. When twenty miles distant he was suspected, though his face was blackened, and he was disguised to appear like an infirm man of sixty. He surrendered himself and was imprisoned. To the Attorney General he made a confession, declaring he had done the killing in self-defense.

Since his incarceration West has quietly awaited his trial, believing he would be acquitted on the plea of self-defense. The State showed on trial that from the position of the wounds on Turner's body, the only blow given him must have been struck while he was leaning over in the act of setting something down. When this foundation was knocked from under the prisoner, his counsel, Hon. Willard Saulsbury, raised the question of his sanity. He will argue this point to-morrow. He is either a murderer or insane. If acquitted of the one he is convicted of the other; but as Delaware has no State insane asylum, if acquitted he will be turned loose to commit other deeds of violence. There are three elements in the case, powerful in Delaware, that speak strongly in favor of his acquittal: West is a Methodist, a Democrat, and a white man, while his victim was a negro.

THE MODOCS.

Trial by Military Commission Probable.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President and Secretary of War have already been informed of the opinion of Attorney General Williams, that such of the Modocs as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war may be tried and punished by military commission. The General of the Army will, in accordance with this opinion, send instructions to Gen. Davis through Gen. Schofield. There is no doubt the commission will be organized without delay, and the trial commenced. According to the regulations of the army the proceedings and findings of the military commission, where the sentence is death, are transmitted to Washington for review and approval of the President before sentence can be carried into effect. Several weeks must unavoidably pass before the punishment of the Modocs can take place, should all the usual postal forms of communication be observed instead of the medium of the telegraph.

ITALY.

Church and State—The Subject of the Religious Orders in Parliament—The Cardinals' Attitude.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, May 22, 1873.

In the contest which is going on in Italy, between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, great progress has been made in the last few days. Parliament has worked hard; indeed, with a spirit worthy of those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of seeing to it that the greatest of all interests, that of the national unity, does not suffer. From the beginning of the discussion, the number of Deputies present has been kept up to almost 400; a fuller chamber than there is frequent example of, except on occasions of a general alarm. Among the exceptions to the Ministerial bill, a clause has been voted, leaving out the general of the company of Jesuits in providing with lodgings and a living the chiefs of the religious orders as a part of the spiritual government of the Church. The Deputy Mancini, one of the members from Naples, a leader of the extreme party, and with the reputation of the ablest lawyer in Italy, presented a modification of the law in the following form:

"The company of Jesuits, with its affiliations, is excluded from the City and Province of Rome, and from the rest of the Kingdom; to them is prohibited existence as a religious community in whatever form."

The amendment was rejected by the Ministry and by the Special Commission, and encountered strong opposition from the majority in the chamber. Good arguments were found by the Government Party to prove the inconsistency, as well as the injustice and impolicy of such an act of legislation in a State governed by a free constitution. The religious orders are broken up in Italy as associations having a legal existence, but the individuals of which they were composed are not banished from the State, but still enjoy the right of association, like any other citizens. The Government is not a despotism, arbitrary and intolerant in its measures, but a monarchy of liberal laws, with an elected Parliament and free Press. To banish the Jesuits would only awaken new opposition in the outside Catholic world without accomplishing the end in view. Although less active, and with less talent for mischief, nearly all the other priests and monks are equally hostile to the unity of Italy, and with the immunity already secured to the Vatican, that will remain a sanctuary and asylum in the heart of the country.

THE DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

Such were the arguments against the motion of Signor Mancini, which caused the rejection of his proposed amendment. Not much can be said in praise of the conduct of the Opposition in the course of the present discussion. Its tone has been turbulent and reckless; ready to risk the sacrifice of an important measure in its efforts to defeat the Ministry and get possession of power. At times such was the difficulty of preserving order in the chamber, that Signor Biancheri, the presiding officer, more than once intimated his purpose of giving up his post to another who could make his authority respected. A greater degree of calm has succeeded since the more important articles of the project of law have been voted, and there has begun to be a falling off in the attendance of the Deputies. The middle course which the Government has taken upon this and similar questions is accepted by dispassionate observers as that of wisdom and prudence. It is not doubted that a majority may be found in the population of the country in favor even of the most radical measures; but on the Church question the Ministry is obliged to take account of the feelings and opinions of the Catholic world beyond the limits of Italy. There are laws at present in existence which visit with penalties any open acts of insubordination on the part of the priests, and they have been repeatedly put in force.

ACTION OF THE CARDINALS.

It is reported that a Council of Cardinals has been held in the Vatican to take into consideration the decisions already arrived at in Parliament upon the Church-property question. As the law has not yet been voted in its entirety, and as it may be some time before there is any action in the Senate, a reunion of the Cardinals for the purpose of rejecting overtures or declaring policy, seems to be precipitate. But whether it be true or not that a declaration has been made that the Holy See cannot and will not receive from the Italian Government the 400,000 francs voted, or any other annual sums, it is the kind of response for which the public is prepared, as it is in harmony with the spirit of repulsion which has animated, and will continue to animate, the Papacy. We are told that the Cardinals have advised that the Catholic party in Italy has for its first duty to organize with more compactness, and combat with more energy than ever the progress of liberalism. Of one thing the friends of the Kingdom of Italy are convinced, and it is this—that the struggle is one of life and death; that the Papacy will destroy the State if it is not kept in subordination to the civil power. About this all parties in Parliament are agreed, and we have just had a proof of it by the unanimity of the vote upon the application to Rome of the general law of Italy breaking up the convents as institutions having a legal existence. As to the question of Ministerial policy, the question is simple—it must be one, not of rashness, but of moderation and concessions; or, as one of the speakers on the Conservative side suggested, the conduct of England rather than that of France. The *Opinione* very well says that the Ministry has been called upon to follow the policy which has conducted the Government from Novara to Rome, or adopt another which might carry it back to the point from which it set out.

THE KING'S VIEWS.

A day or two ago the King paid Baron Ricasoli the honor of a call at his villa just outside of Rome. Not finding him at home, the interview sought was had the day after at the Quirinal palace. It is understood that the King thanked the Baron for his recent action in Parliament, and expressed a hope that the deputies would conduct their deliberations with becoming decorum, now that the Government is established at Rome. Yesterday there was extraordinary calm in the parliamentary sea—due quite as much, no doubt, to the words spoken by the King, as to the tub which the ministry has thrown to the whale. There is talk, but with very little ground of probability, of a Ricasoli Cabinet.

ANGELICO.

The Bender Murders—Suicide of Minon.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial June 4.

By letters and through the medium of one or two of our exchanges, we have received some more information concerning the last reported act in the great tragedy of Southern Kansas, the suicide of Nicholas Minon. The people have become interested to know what were the confessions made by him, which the telegraph so dimly hinted at. The story as reported is that he admitted that he went south with the Bender family soon after the murders in Kansas, and that he knew them, and that they were going from Dallas to Kaufman. He says that Bender acknowledged there have been 140 men killed in Kansas. It does not seem from the intelligence yet received that Minon had anything to do with the murders as an accessory before the fact, but it would appear that he, in some manner, got into their confidence afterward, and buried in his bosom the dreadful secrets revealed. When he did make them public, and found that the eye of suspicion was fastened upon him, and that a United States detective was watching him, and would not let him get off at Caddo, and that he was even suspected of being one of the Benders, despair seized upon him and he rashly took his own life. The circumstances were that the prisoner was seated in the passenger-car. It was not known to the United States detective, who was dogging his every step and watching all his motions, that he had a weapon concealed on his person. He suddenly drew a Smith & Wesson pocket-pistol, placed the muzzle to his forehead and fired, blowing a two-inch hole in his skull, from which the brain protruded.

LONG BRANCH.

Approach of the Season—The Sunday Excursions—Hotel Preparations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, June 8, 1873.

Everybody interested in the prosperity of Long Branch have great expectations of a brilliant season. The unpracticed observer would fail to discover the foundation for such hopes from present indications, as everything is in a somewhat chaotic condition. The Ocean, Howland, Pavillion, and Clarendon hotels are the only houses at present ready for the reception of guests, the others being still in a state of preparation. Furniture and bedding are piled up in halls and on piazzas, and workmen are busily employed in improving the appearance of parlors, dining-rooms and other apartments. The West End Hotel is at present deserted. Its large parlors, usually so brilliant with beauty and fashion when the season is at its height, were to-day a playground for rats and mice, who playfully gamboled over rich carpets, finding nothing to interrupt their amusement. The hotel will open on the 19th inst., and as many hands make light work there is no reason to doubt that the proprietors will be ready by that time. Even now nearly all the rooms are engaged for the season. The Howland House has also many engagements ahead, and the Mansion and the Pavillion Hotels are in the same promising condition. The Ocean Hotel, under the management of the Lelands, has already a small number of guests, whose love for the pleasures of a sea-side residence has brought them here before the middle of June, the time at which fashion says the Long Branch season should open.

The proprietors of the Ocean House expect to fill it with guests, and have many rooms engaged now. The management of the old Mansion House, made popular by Laird, intend to open their doors to the public on Tuesday next, and the proprietors of the Metropolitan and United States Hotels will be ready for the tide of travel so confidently looked for from this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington as soon as it begins. There are comfortable accommodations at the various hotels for about 7,000 boarders, and with this number the Long Branch population is swelled, between the middle of June and the middle of August, to, as estimated, 18,000 people—quite a respectable multitude. Though there is but a small show of visitors as yet in the few hotels opened, the owners of sea-side cottages are nearly all in occupation.

President Grant and family are snugly domiciled in their little Swiss villa, and the President can be seen daily driving along the beach with as little ostentation as might be exhibited by any resident of the village in comfortable circumstances. On Saturday he drove a well-appointed but modest equipage on Ocean-avenue, accompanied by his younger son. To-day he remained at home and was visited by his personal friends.

Mr. George Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has moved to his cottage here, as have also the Messrs. Howell, Perry, Wright, Curtis, and Sternberger, of New-York. Mr. Hoey is preparing to occupy his beautiful villa in a few days, and Lester Wallack, Edwin Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, (Miss Maggie Mitchell,) and Count Abbecasis, are now occupying their sea-shore homes. The Sunday excursion from New-York brought down a large number of people, who could not have failed to enjoy themselves, the day being such an exceptionally fine one. The sky was almost cloudless, and the sun's rays had full play on the sandy beach, but the heat was tempered by a refreshing breeze blowing from the ocean. The excursionists strolled along the bluff and beach, or sat down and strained their eyesight in the attempt to make out the character of far-off vessels, which looked like little white specks along the horizon. Others were attracted by a curious spectacle. Large numbers of small fish, hotly pursued by larger ones, in their efforts to escape massacre, came too near the shore and were cast away on the beach by the breakers.

The Sunday afternoon visitors to the Branch gave it an air of liveliness, which was a relief to the monotony of the morning. Some fears were felt by interested persons that the excursions would bring crowds of disorderly persons on every Sunday. Such has not been the case so far. The comparatively high price of tickets for the trip no doubt deters the disorderly element.

Jay Gould has bought the old Arlington House for $55,000, and is fitting it up for the accommodation of excursionists. He has also bought 100 acres of land near Pleasure Bay and the New-York Hotel at that point for $80,000, and intends to turn it to pecuniary account. Those who have not visited the Branch for some years would be surprised to see how much improved and populous it has become. Cottages, hotels, and churches are springing up on every side, and real estate is annually becoming more and more valuable. Sites for buildings on the shore are held at what seems like fabulous prices, such as were not dreamt of two years ago.

Among the events which are now looked forward to as productive of sensations here this season, are the rumored encampment of several regiments of militia. Those regiments which are heralded as coming are the Twenty-second and Ninth Regiments New-York National Guard, and a regiment of the New-Jersey Militia. Preparations are also being made for a regatta at Pleasant Bay, and, of course, there will be the usual grand hops at the leading hotels. The principal event will, however, be the Monmouth Park races, which will commence on the Fourth of July.

Intending visitors to Long Branch will be interested to know that on Monday of next week six boats will run regularly between New-York and Long Branch, and three express-trains between it and Philadelphia.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

A Mexican Government Organ on Mackenzie's Raid.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—The Matamoras *Voz Republica*, (Government organ,) in an editorial headed "Invasion," comments bitterly on the Mackenzie expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext for seizing additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty. The article concludes by saying, that if this is not complied with it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the Government, received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feeling of the people of the frontier Mexican States.

Pacing Race at Oakland, Cal., Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The pacing race at Oakland, to-day, was won by the California horse Defiance, in three straight heats. The race was contested by Dan Voorhees and Longfellow. Defiance's time in the last heat was 2:19¾. A large sum of money changed hands on the result, Dan Voorhees being the favorite.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Spain Proclaimed a Federal Republic—The Probable New Ministry Trouble at Grenada Suppressed.

MADRID, June 8.—The Constituent Cortes reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning and passed a resolution definitely proclaiming the Federal Republic by a vote of 210 yeas against 2 nays.

A motion to make the day a national holiday was rejected.

Señor Olozaga will be recalled from the Embassy at Paris, and Señor Moret from that at London.

The proceedings at the Cortes last night were not final, but indicate that the new Ministry will be announced to-day, probably as follows:

President of the Council without Portfolio, Señor Pi y Margall.

Minister of the Interior, Señor Palanca.

Minister of State, Señor Waisounave.

Minister of Justice, Señor J. Predical.

Minister of War, Señor Estevanz.

Minister of Colonies, Señor Sorni.

Minister of Finances, Señor Tutan; and

Minister of Marine, Señor Oreiro.

During the session of the Cortes to-day, the Extreme Radicals assembled in large numbers in front of the palace and demanded that the red flag be hoisted.

The trouble in Grenada is ended. After five hours obstinate fighting, the carbineers laid down their arms and surrendered to the citizens. The *Igualidad*, in its report of the affair, says the soldiers frequently cheered for Don Alfonso during the fight.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Leaves His Card at MacMahon's Residence.

PARIS, June 8.—Prince Jerome Napoleon called upon President MacMahon yesterday and left his card. The President returned a message acknowledging the courtesy with his compliments.

Le Corsaire (newspaper) has been suppressed by order of Gen. Ladmirault.

The Paris Races—Boiard Wins the Grand Prize—Doncaster Third.

PARIS, June 8.—There was an unusual attendance at the races to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, the Duke de Broglie, M. Buffet, and several prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Grand Prize of Paris was won by Boiard. Flageolet was second, Doncaster third. Boiard won easily, beating Flageolet by a length.

SUMMARY.

Grand Prize of Paris, 100,000 francs, given half by the City of Paris and half by the great railway companies, for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1870, of every description and country; added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each; the second horse to receive 10,000 francs and the third 5,000 out of the stakes; weight, colts 55 kilos, and fillies 53½ kilos; course, the outer circle, about one mile and seven furlongs; 144 subscribers.

Mr. H. Delamarre's b. c. Boiard, by Vermont, out of La Bossue.......1
M. Lefevre's ch. c. Flageolet, by Plutus, out of Favorite.......2
M. J. Merry's ch. c. Doncaster, by Stockwell, out of Marigold.......3

The victory of the French horse was received with great cheering by the immense crowd of spectators.

The Czar and the Shah in Germany.

STUTTGART, June 8.—The Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city from Vienna.

WIESBADEN, June 8.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day en route to London.

The Bermuda Legislature—Speech of the Governor—Arrival of the Challenger.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.—Advices from Bermuda are to the 3d inst. The Legislature of the colony convened on the 21st of May. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the colony on its exemption from disasters by flood and fire, and on the productiveness of the harvest. The agricultural exports last year were three times as great as those of 1869. He recommends the erection of a light-house at St. David's Head to insure the safety of vessels visiting the island. He also recommends that the laws relating to steam service between New-York and the colony be simplified and consolidated; also, the establishment of intercolonial money orders and the perfecting of arrangements with Canada and other countries having postal relations with the colony.

The industrial exhibition opened at St. George on the 28th of May. The wrecked steamer Petersburg has been repaired, and will leave for the States to-day. The steam-ship Challenger, with a scientific expedition, arrived at Bermuda from Halifax on the 29th ult. Soundings taken tend to show that the configuration of the bed of the Atlantic in this region will easily admit of laying a telegraphic cable both toward the States and Nova Scotia, the greatest depth never reaching 3,600 fathoms, (with an average of about 2,500,) and a gradual rise of sea-bottom at both extremities.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of Reports Made to the Controller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$199,199,469 24
Overdrafts	237,346 11
United States bonds to secure circulation	34,246,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	700,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	3,473,900 00
Other stocks and mortgages	3,724,203 12
Due from other national banks	13,966,614 74
Due from State banks and bankers	2,335,170 77
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,591,162 04
Current expenses	1,456,948 70
Premiums	866,880 76
Checks and other cash items	1,825,260 37
Exchanges for Clearing-house	75,636,314 21
Bills of other national banks	3,246,253 00
Bills of State banks	3,473 00
Fractional currency	201,741 94
Specie	13,063,250 93
Legal-tender notes	23,744,031 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	8,449,500 00
Clearing-house certificates	2,005,000 00
Total	$388,041,606 83
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$70,985,000 00
Surplus fund	21,299,577 83
National bank notes outstanding	28,973,333 00
Undivided profits	12,106,727 58
State bank notes outstanding	147,298 00
Dividends unpaid	152,165 64
Individual deposits	171,489,753 68
United States deposits	264,846 98
Deposits of United States Disbursing officers	31,584 79
Due to national banks	67,905,168 79
Due to State banks and bankers	15,623,401 81
Bills payable	62,753 78
Total	$388,041,606 83

Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Track.

BOSTON, June 8.—An attempt was made last night to throw a circus train off the track on the Fitchburg road, while on the way from Hudson to Boston. The train had proceeded some three miles on its way, and was moving at about fifteen miles per hour, when the light ahead reflected upon an obstruction on the rails, and two men were seen to jump from the road bed, and run across the fields into some bush. The brakes were at once applied and the train stopped. A piece of rail about twenty feet long was found secured to the track, just before the locomotive. The company and railroad men began to scour around to find the two men whom the engineer had seen to walk off, but these they could not find. But before the search was over they managed to fall upon a party of some twenty roughs with whom some of the circus people had trouble in Hudson, in which the roughs got the worst of it. The canvas men felt like taking the law into their own hands, and death to some would doubtless have resulted had not the railroad men and the managers interfered. Mr. Murray, who was with his company, desired the arrest of some of the number, but there was no one to take the responsibility, and as no one saw any of them engaged in placing the obstruction on the track was no positive proof that the perpetrators were of this lot. It is probable the matter will be investigated and the guilty parties brought to punishment.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Coal-Oil, Freight-Cars, Lumber, and Dwellings Burned—Loss, $150,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—A fire, doing $150,000 damage, occurred in this city to-day, burning 1,400 barrels of coal-oil, twenty-five freight-cars, (mostly loaded,) a lumber-yard with 3,000,000 feet of chiefly hard lumber, and seventeen dwellings, most of them small frame structures. At 12:30 o'clock, when it broke out, four alarms were sounded, calling out the entire Fire Department with the reserves. Engines from Covington and Newport came over, and rendered assistance. The fire originated in the yard of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in an open frame storage shed, about 300 feet long, situated on the track between Smith and Park streets. This shed contained 1,400 barrels of coal-oil, shipped here from Parkersburg and stored for dealers in this city.

Rumors are numerous as to the origin of the fire. It is generally believed that a number of boys playing started the fire. A young man says that while crossing the bridge over the road on Smith-street he saw first a very small flame in the shed, and which burst suddenly up with several successive explosions, enveloping the entire building. Two private watchmen, employed by the railroad company, arrived on the spot before the first barrel exploded, and commenced rolling the barrels of oil away. Other explosions occurred so rapidly that the men escaped with difficulty. It was attempted to draw the cars from the adjoining tracks in the yard with a locomotive, but on account of the intense heat this could not be accomplished. Twenty cars were pushed by hand from the track most distant from the shed. Ten of these cars, loaded with sulphur, were left exposed to the fire, and the fumes of the sulphur greatly interfered with the firemen in their work.

W. H. Lancaster, of the Marietta Railroad, was severely injured. Of the twenty-five cars, ten were totally destroyed, and the contents of the remaining fifteen were badly damaged. The loss of the cars and freight falls on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Thirty-seven hundred dollars worth of marble in blocks in the yard were crumbled to pieces. The fire spread on the south to the lumber yard of Roberts & Co., and extended on the north side of Second-street nearly to Park-street. This side was soon entirely enveloped in flames. Lumber was piled high at this place. Sixty feet distant, directly across Second-street, were three immense iron receivers of the gas-works. The Gas Company kept ten men on top of the tanks with hose throwing water on the heated iron. These receivers on the side next to the fire were red hot, and were momentarily in danger of explosion, an event which would have been certain death to the men on top. The firemen did all that the intense heat would permit, but the men at last had to forsake the gas-holders. By this time the coal-oil had all burned out, and the lumber yards and burning dwellings remained to be extinguished.

The Fire Department soon got control of the fire, and now the gas-receivers are out of danger.

The heat was so intense as to fracture the stone border of the gas-tanks. The fire extended across Second-street, on Second-street, near Park; on the east side of Park, between Second and South Pearl, and on South Pearl, from Park-street east to the lumber-yards. All the dwellings in this district, seventeen in number were swept off. They had been occupied by about forty families, most of whom were poor. They were turned out homeless, but they succeeded in saving the greater part of their private household effects. One stable with two horses was burned. The principal losers were the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad Company, Wm. C. Bristol, E. H. Nedor, Michael Benneman, Mrs. Stewart, James Blubber and Phœbe Gilmore. The losses will foot up about as follows: E. Roberts & Co., (lumber-yard,) $100,000; coal-oil, largely owned by Burkhardt & Co. and Alexander McDonald & Co., $12,000; dwellings, $25,000; marble and store, $3,800; household goods, horses, damage to gas company's property, loss of shed, and damage to the Marietta Railroad yard, $4,200. Roberts & Co. had $40,500 insurance on lumber, as follows: In the Home Company, of Columbus, $2,000; in the Phœnix, of Hartford, $4,000; in the Ætna, $5,000; in the Dayton, of Dayton, $2,500; in the Farmers' Merchants and Manufacturers' of Hamilton, Ohio, $2,500; in the Fidelity, $2,500; and the remainder in eight Cincinnati companies.

In the amount of destruction the fire was comparatively small, but in its perilous nature it never had its equal here. Fortunately it occurred at midday when the weather was calm, and soon after a slight south wind turned the flames from the gas-works. Directly east of the fire were three freight depots and several immense furniture factories. An elevator north of the fire was scorched but not burned.

The insurance on the dwellings was comparatively light, amounting to probably only one-fourth of the loss.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Atlantic States and the St. Lawrence Valley, being highest over the latter; it is lowest over Iowa; cloudy weather, rain areas and light to fresh variable winds have prevailed from Georgia and Florida to Texas, but with fresh to brisk winds from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota; clear or partly cloudy weather has otherwise continued east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather are probable; for the Middle States and lower lake region, light to fresh easterly and southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas; from Tennessee to Ohio and lower Michigan, light to fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly areas of light rain; for Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with probably clearing weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Michigan, Maine and Dakota, are partly missing.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Chief Justice Thomas B. Butler, of Connecticut, died at Norwalk, last evening, at 7 o'clock.

The disease in Nashville, Tenn., which some call cholera, is subsiding. Fewer cases are reported and these of a milder type.

Col. Wm. P. Blodgett, a prominent fire insurance agent, and Rev. Dr. John Quinn, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, died in Providence, R. I., yesterday.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached in the Park-street Church, Boston, yesterday, and a police force was necessary to protect the weaker ones from being overwhelmed in the rush.

The schooner Minnesota, Capt. Dow, from Providence for New-York, was struck by lightning while lying in Coweset Bay on Saturday morning, and the maintopmast and mainmast shattered.

The schooner Adeline Hamblin, from Port Johnson for Newburyport, sprung a leak of 5,000 strokes per hour in a squall on Saturday morning, and put into Newport, R. I., yesterday and grounded.

A stranger named William Barnes, whose family is supposed to live in New-York City, fell from a car at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed, his head being nearly severed from his body.

Republican caucuses were held on Saturday in Lewiston, Auburn, and nearly all the towns in Androscoggin County, Me., and in each a unanimous delegation was chosen in favor of the nomination of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., as Republican candidate for Governor.

An artist from a New-York illustrated paper visited the steamer Frolic on Saturday, by permission of the Secretary of the Navy, to take the portrait of Capt. Tyson and the crew of the Polaris, but they positively declined to allow their pictures to be taken, and declined to give any reason for their refusal.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Claimant's Funds Exhausted—New Means of Raising the Wind—The Audiences—Latest Evidence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 28, 1873.

The dramatic interest of the Tichborne trial appears to be drawing to a climax, and the idea gains ground that perhaps it may suddenly be brought to an end by what the claimant calls a "cave in." Yesterday morning he told the Court his funds were exhausted, and pleaded with the Judges for leave to exhibit himself at the theatres, in order to collect some money. The Judges, of course, refused to countenance such an idea, but said anybody might give him money who chose. So eager is the desire for admission to the court, and so great the pressure at the doors, that it has been found necessary to restrict the entrance to the galleries by the issue of special tickets, granted by favor of the master of the court. Though the body of the Queen's Bench is nominally free, it is invariably filled by the first rush of strangers early in the mornings, and from that time all through the day visitors apply in vain to the stern but courteous policemen of the House of Commons' staff, who guard the doors.

PAST AND PRESENT.

At the civil action tried last year in the Court of Common Pleas, the reserved seats were daily occupied by Peers, members of Parliament, and even princes. The court was in fact one of the favorite resorts of the most distinguished London society at height of season. Since that period, however, the great Tichborne case has become unfashionable; though the crowding at the present trial is dense, and the eagerness to see the claimant great, there is a manifest change in the class of spectators. Not more than three or four members of Parliament have been present at all, and not even a solitary lord has deigned to grace the court with his presence. The ladies have been here in numbers, especially in the galleries, but it would be rash to say that even there the fashions have been of the newest or most stylish kind. In the body of the court the mixture of people is very general. Three rows of seats are appropriated to members of the Bar, who flock in in much force whenever a witness of more than average interest is in the box. The three Judges, namely, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Mellor and Lush, sitting at bar, allow no one to occupy the vacant places beside them on the bench. In a small, low gallery on their right are the twelve jurors. Judges, clerks, official short-hand writers, solicitors and their clerks, and about a dozen reporters for the Press, some of whom are placed in a gallery opposite the jury, and the rest stowed away wherever they can get, complete the ordinary complement of court. Just outside the Queen's Bench, and still in Westminster Hall, patient groups of a hundred persons or more stand all day waiting the chances of admission, or the opportunity of seeing the claimant as he leaves at 4:30 in the afternoon. The approach to the law courts here is the same as to the Houses of Parliament, through an open square, called Palace Yard, and for several days after the trial began this square was crowded to excess every afternoon by people eager to see the claimant. Members of Parliament themselves, on their way down to the House, frequently stopped to watch the big man come out, and at length a direct appeal was made to the Home Secretary to have the approaches to the House kept clear. Since then the spectators have been kept out in the open street. There some hundreds of people congregate every evening, some to cheer and some few to hiss the claimant as he drives past in his brougham.

THE WAPPING WITNESSES.

Yesterday's evidence was brought up from Wapping, the East End quarter, where Arthur Orton was born. The chief witness was Miss Mary Ann Loder, the sweetheart of Arthur Orton when he was nineteen years of age, and after his return from South America, now more than twenty years ago. Miss Loder is a slender person, with a long pale face, black hair, and large dark eyes, and was plainly dressed in black. She spoke with great clearness, intelligence, and self possession, and she had no doubt that the stout claimant who now sat at a small table before her was the Arthur Orton with whom she used to walk out. No amount of cross-examination by Dr. Kenealy, the claimant's leading counsel, could shake her in this belief. The claimant himself sat twirling a piece of note-paper between his fingers, looking a little paler than usual, but betraying no other sign of agitation. If one might judge from his expression, it was rather that of a man who was astonished at a remarkable instance of mistaken identity than flurried by a recognition which seemed to be made in the most perfect good faith. Another witness, who had known Orton in early life, remembered that one day, while he was sitting in a village inn at Ilford, in Essex, the present claimant, who had gone out there pigeon-shooting as Sir Roger Tichborne, entered. The witness was at once struck with amazement at the reappearance of Arthur Orton, and, according to his account, the claimant recognized him too, and was so completely paralyzed that he left undrunk the liquor which he had ordered and walked out by a private door. It was noticed that Sir Roger did not shoot pigeons with his usual accuracy of aim that day. Three more Wapping witnesses were equally certain that the claimant is the Orton whom they knew.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

This morning's evidence was of a slightly less positive and dramatic character. The first witness merely proved, from official nautical records, that Arthur Orton was a sailor on board the Ocean, Jessie Miller, and Middleton, the ships in which he is alleged by the prosecution to have sailed. Mrs. Esther Howell, who remembered Arthur Orton in his early life, said she would not like to recognize him after so many years, but there was great resemblance between him and the claimant. Mrs. Church, of Hermitage-walk, Wapping, remembered the Ortons, and gave it as her opinion that the claimant is the Arthur Orton whom she knew. William Allen, a barge builder, believed him to be Arthur Orton decidedly. The cross-examination was chiefly directed to the extent of knowledge which witnesses had of the Orton family, and of the degree of their intimacy. They said, generally, that he was rather a stout, lumpy boy, and that he had smallish hands and feet. A good many questions were also put as to what the witnesses knew of Whicher, the detective officer, who has been engaged in the case for the prosecution. Mr. Allen, when asked by Dr. Kenealy, somewhat sharply, who Whicher was replied, with equal smartness, "A professional the same as yourself." Mr. Francis Cronin, a sharpish-looking man of about thirty-four, who was called after luncheon, was a playfellow of Orton's, and had no difficulty in recognizing him again. Arthur Orton was called "Bullocky Orton" because of his size, while another member of the family was called "Gentleman Orton," because, added the witness, "he was so thin," though he admitted that thinness did not necessarily constitute a gentleman. Another of Wapping butcher's sons was called "Prince Charles." Other Wapping witnesses also gave evidence to the same effect. It is clear at least that Wapping has her doubts as to her long lost child.

F. H. J.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The Opinions of Leading Physicians as to the Building's Fitness for Hospital Purposes.

The proposition for the removal of Bellevue Hospital is a matter of much earnest discussion among gentlemen of the medical profession generally, as well as those who would be directly affected, pecuniarily or otherwise, by the proposed change. The articles in this paper upon the subject have been the means of bringing the question to the attention of leading physicians, and the suggestions therein made that the present building should be torn down, because of its unfitness for hospital purposes, seem to meet with general approbation. A TIMES reporter called upon a dozen of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the City yesterday, and all of them who could be found agreed in declaring that all large hospitals built on the old plan finally became so infected with poisonous exhalations as to make them unfit for human habitation; and that the porous walls and floors of the Bellevue building have become so permeated with this poison as to largely increase the danger of using it for the occupation of the sick, and render its demolition necessary. It will be seen from the statements given below, that while there was difference of opinion as to the kind of hospital, if any, that should take the place of Bellevue, or whether several smaller hospitals should not be established instead, in portions of the City where they would be most needed, the opinion was unanimous that the present Bellevue Hospital building should be razed to the ground as soon as possible. The increased mortality of late in a certain kind of cases in the hospital, and the unmistakable presence of erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and kindred disorders, leave no doubt in the minds of these gentlemen that the building has become infected to an extent rendering it unfit any longer to be occupied. The reporter called the attention of the physicians whose opinions he sought, to the fact that according to the report of the Commissioners of the Department of Charities and Correction for the year 1871, there was one death by peritonitis to every eleven women in the lying-in wards of Bellevue. Some of them were not aware of this, and expressed the greatest astonishment at the large percentage of deaths from that disease. One and all declared that this mortality was enormous, and that it could not occur in a hospital properly constructed. It is a well-known fact that in the public hospitals of Europe, there is never more than one death to every thirty-three cases of this nature, and that in many private lying-in asylums, the proportion does not exceed one to every 112 patients.

A well-known physician, who has been connected with Bellevue for many years, was among those upon whom the reporter called, and in answer to the question whether he considered Bellevue to be a healthy hospital, comparatively, he answered in substance as follows:

I know that in the surgical wards for some time past there has been danger of pyæmia, and that the surgeons have caused the removal of their patients to the medical wards. This danger arises from the walls of the old building being soaked with poison, and not from the situation of the hospital, which was built, I think, in 1811, and, like all structures devoted to hospital purposes, built after that plan, it has become infected with disease, after being used without intermission for so many years. The ground upon which it stands is well enough adapted for the purpose. Good ventilation and a healthful location are, of course, requisite for a hospital, and for that reason high ground is generally preferable; but the river side is suitable if it is not such low ground that the currents of fresh air will pass over it without purifying the spot. There is such a volume of water always running through the East River that the shores are perfectly wholesome, the sewers, which might otherwise give out noxious gases, being so flushed that half of them run clean water. Therefore, I think that it is not its situation which makes Bellevue so unhealthy. The construction of the building is not adapted for healthiness, and it never can be. One death for every eleven lying-in women is a very high rate; it is enormous. And the mortality only represents part of the mischief, for there are many cases in which inflammation and disease set in which are not shown in the statistics you have given me. The constant presence of pyæmia, erysipelas, hospital gangrene, puerperal peritonitis, &c., indicates infection in a hospital, and Bellevue is infected.

Being asked whether small or large hospitals are best adapted for acute diseases, especially surgical, the doctor replied: Small buildings are decidedly the best for these cases, and also for fevers. No hospitals are better for these purposes than those which were built during the war, for the reason that the wards were detached and there was better ventilation. Country hospitals, where practicable, should be established for the use of convalescents, as there is no doubt that the chances of recovery would be greater. Surgical cases are sometimes injured by being transported over the City streets for long distances. Although the Bellevue Hospital ambulance system is very complete, I think that there would be more recoveries in cases of accident if the patients had to be removed only a short distance. I should approve of the abandonment of Bellevue as a hospital, the opening of small hospitals, conveniently located, for the reception and treatment of acute diseases, and the removal of all chronic and convalescent cases to hospitals on one of the islands—Blackwell's, for instance. At present we have hospital accommodations in this City for acute cases and injuries in excess of our needs. The ambulances take all the cases which they are called upon to remove to Bellevue; and while its wards are crowded, the Roosevelt and the Presbyterian Hospitals have empty beds, and their surgeons are glad to receive cases.

Dr. F. N. Otis was in favor of the demolition of Bellevue. It is antiquated, said he, and not built in accordance with modern notions of hospital architecture. What is known as the pavilion plan is the best, because the wards are only one story in height, and are detached and better ventilated. Bellevue is very unhealthy, both on account of its age and the manner in which it is built. The convalescents and chronic cases should be taken out of town or upon one of the islands. I am opposed to building small hospitals through the City, except for persons injured by accidents, to whom it is injurious to have to be carried too far. The use of ambulances has been so perfected now that it is unnecessary to have very many hospitals. I am an advocate of the pavilion plan, but I think that the wards should be together in one place, because they would not be so well managed if separated too much. Another great advantage in having large hospitals is the great educational advantages they afford, and this is of great importance, but I think small reception hospitals might be established, from which the cases might be sent to the large hospitals, if necessary.

Dr. S. R. Percy, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, was very emphatic in his declaration that Bellevue is an unhealthy hospital, and that it should be torn down. Illustrating the dangers to which the occupants of old hospitals are exposed, and the certainty of the wards becoming poisoned, the doctor related an incident in the history of the old New-York Hospital, in one of the wards of which so many patients were attacked with typhus that the room was closed for a few weeks. At the end of that time four negroes were sent in to clean it, and three of them died of the same disease. Upon another occasion the cabin passengers suffering from ship fever were taken from a vessel to the Quarantine Hospital; ten of them died. The steerage passengers, suffering from the same disease, were quartered in tents on the shore, and all recovered.

There is nothing unwholesome in the location of Bellevue, said the doctor, but all hospitals become poisoned in time. But generally it is a great objection to a hospital if it is located on a river bank, where it receives the exhalations from the sewers. The pavilion plan, by all means, should be adopted, and I am in favor of the building of small hospitals in different sections of the City. By thus locating hospitals for acute diseases through the City, where they would be near the sick poor, qualified attending physicians and surgeons could easily be found, for members of our profession always go where they are needed. Speaking of Bellevue, it is said that the medical college, which uses a large portion of the building, has never paid a cent of rental to the City. This is something your paper should look into.

An eminent physician, who was formerly connected with Bellevue, was one of those with whom the reporter conversed. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at Bellevue now to say of his own knowledge that the hospital was unhealthy. High ground was always desirable as a location for a hospital, but the vicinity of a river was also advantageous. He did not think Bellevue to be well constructed, in accordance with the most modern plans and improvements. The wards were too large, and the building too large. The pavilion plan, with the wards not more than one story high, was undoubtedly the best. Buildings that had been in use for hospitals as long as Bellevue had been more liable to become so thoroughly infected as to necessitate tearing them down. Bellevue was infected at times, and they had had infectious diseases there. This gentleman was an advocate of large hospitals. The proposition to establish small hospitals throughout the City would entail great expense if carried out, and he thought it impracticable. He knew that there was a prejudice among laymen against the utilization of cases in a hospital. He wished some newspaper would be courageous enough to defend the practice; but we must remember that large hospitals are great schools for medical education. Small hospitals all over the City would be detrimental to the course of medical training. Europe had never abandoned the large hospital system. The great one at Vienna had always seven or eight thousand patients. The great advancement of medical science in Europe, he thought, was due to the large hospitals, and to the fact that government authority always encouraged the utilization of hospital facilities for education. New-York was going to be the great centre of medical education, and the Municipality ought to encourage clinical facilities. He repeated that small hospitals would injure the progress of medical science. The Doctor said that the death rate among women in the lying-in department of Bellevue was very large, about three per cent, being the average in the best hospitals. He attributed the increase to the same cause that his fellow-practitioners ascribed it to. The presence of pyæmia, &c., indicated that the hospital was infected. Small hospitals might do for surgical cases, because they ought to be isolated, and to have plenty of fresh air, which always increased the chance of recovery after capital operations. It was a great mistake, he thought, to have all the hospitals so far uptown. There should be one on each side of Broadway, between the City Hall Park and Bellevue. The west side of Broadway, from the Battery to Bloomingdale, was without hospital accommodation, except the Roosevelt Hospital, at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and St. Vincent's, a small denominational institution, on Eleventh-street. On the east side there was the Presbyterian, the German, St. Luke's, Mt. Sinai, and the Woman's Hospital.

Other physicians who were called upon by the reporter also expressed the same opinion regarding the unfitness of Bellevue to be used any longer in its present state for hospital purposes.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

Señor Orense has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes.

A serious revolt has occurred in Igualada, Spain, among the troops commanded by Gen. Velarde.

Gen. Chanzy has accepted the appointment by the Government of France of the Civil Governorship of the Province of Algeria.

Cholera has disappeared on the line of the Danube.

The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one-quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity.

The revolution in Panama has virtually ended. Disturbances are feared, however, in Guatemala and Honduras.

Advices from Guatemala state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty in that province. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

Mr. Foster, American Minister, has arrived at the City of New-Mexico.

The foreign priests who have been held in custody in Mexico have been expelled from the country, the Government styling them "pernicious foreigners."

A Havana dispatch says Captain General Pieltan has issued an order calling on the owners of slaves to furnish 3,000 men to work on the new trocha.

The commander of the Spanish forces was killed at the recent fight in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

HOME.

Attorney General Williams has delivered an opinion with relation to the Modoc captives, in which he concludes that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians as are now in custody as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war, and they be dealt with accordingly.

Several deaths from cholera have recently occurred in Nashville, and it is said to be on the increase.

James A. Coe was arraigned in court in Boston Saturday on nine indictments for forgery.

Rev. James J. Dougherty, Rev. John A. Gleeson, of New-York; Rev. Bernard McHugh, Rev. Daniel J. Sheesey, and Rev. Wm. Connolly were ordained as priests in Niagara, Saturday.

The State Board of Charities held a session at Albany on Saturday and elected John V. L. Pruyn President, Theodore W. Dwight Vice-President, and Chas S. Hoyt Secretary.

At the Convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in Cleveland, Saturday, a plan for the establishment of a great central university West, to be endowed with a fund of not less than $1,000,000, was considered. The next meeting will be held at Niagara Falls, June 2, 1874, when the question will be disposed of.

The American fishing schooner Laura B. Buchan was wrecked near Bermuda Island May 28. The crew were saved.

N. A. Cowdrey, E. L. Frank, J. G. Garner, and L. P. Morton have been elected directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and Hon. Alexander Mitchell President.

FIRES.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Hyde Park Woolen-mills, Boston, destroying the larger portion of the building and much property, and involving a loss of $500,000. There is an insurance on the property in seventy-four companies. The fire throws 400 people out of work.

The Toledo, Ohio, burnt district embraces about one-half of the block bounded by Summit, Adams, St. Clair, and Madison streets. The total loss exceeds $200,000.

A fire broke out in Werner Broecklin's oil and lamp store, Burlington, Vt., Saturday, which was quickly destroyed. The Lawrence House and an adjoining building were also burned down. The loss is $75,000.

The steamer Meteor, of the Union line of steamers plying between Buffalo and Lake Superior, was burned in dock at Detroit on Saturday. She was valued at $75,000. It was heavily freighted. The warehouse of Buckley & Co. was destroyed, together with a lot of freight.

The barn of the Weybosset House, East Greenwich, R. I., was struck by lightning and consumed, Saturday morning, together with the hotel, Masonic hall, several horses, and carriages.

Calvin & Breck's bake-house at Garden Island, Kingston, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Saturday.

The Eagle Flour-mills, Keokuk, Iowa, were destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $15,000.

LOCAL.

The Jerome Park races on Saturday were largely attended. There were four races, and the occasion was an excitable and enjoyable one.

The steam-ship George Cromwell has been heard from and is safe.

James Tolan, for over twenty-six years a veteran seaman in the United States Navy, died on the 5th inst. in this City.

The Russian Minister to the United States, Baron de Offenburg; the Russian Consul General, Waldeman Bodisco, and the representative of the Greek Church in this City, Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, have signified their intention of being present at the obsequies of Minister Orr. Gov. Dix, Gen. Hancock, the Admiral of the station, and the Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Yonkers have received invitations to participate. Gen. Henry Clay Preston will have command of the Templars forming the guard of honor, and Col. Childs will take charge of the remains on behalf of the family of the deceased. Should the condition of the body permit, it will be exposed to view during the time it remains in the City Hall.

The closing reception of the Cooper Union Literary Class was held on Saturday evening.

Joe Gale, a noted river-thief, was shot dead while in the act of robbing a vessel at Pier No. 27 East River, Saturday night.

The Mutual Base-ball Club were again defeated by the White Stockings on the Union Grounds, on Saturday.

George Opdyke has been re-elected President, and D. C. Littlejon, Vice-President, and B. Schlessinger Treasurer of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad.

John Cox, residing at No. 54 Park-street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday.

John Schieder, a German, aged sixty, residing at No. 1,078 Second-avenue, fell down the stairs of his house Saturday, and died shortly after.

The corner-stone of the new Brooklyn Tabernacle was laid on Saturday with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. De Witt Talmage presiding.

The Pattenburg (N. J.) rioters have been discharged on bail.

A mass-meeting of working boys was held in the City Hall-square on Saturday, when the Chairman presented a petition signed by many boys and several prominent citizens, asking the Commissioners of Parks to grant them a ball or play ground in some one of the public parks of the City.

The steam-ships Manhattan, City of Baltimore, and Abyssinia from Liverpool, Hermann from Bremen and Southampton, Colon from Aspinwall, Niagara from Bermuda, and Emily B. Souder from New-Orleans arrived at this port on Saturday.

A Crowd of Brooklyn Roughs Disappointed.

A crowd of the rougher class of both sexes, calling themselves the "W. W. A. Association," embarked on a barge at Harbeck's Stores, yesterday morning, for an excursion to Shady Side. Before starting, the Captain of the barge and the leader of the band of musicians demanded payment in advance. It then became evident that the excursionists had no intention of paying for anything; but they ordered the pilot to proceed. For a time a general disturbance was imminent, but the timely arrival of the police ended the dispute, and the crowd were ejected from the boat.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The Ship-Yards on the Delaware River—What They Have Done and What They are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, May 25, 1873.

Of one thing I have become pretty well assured during my visit to this busy, thriving City of Wilmington, which may be not inaptly termed the turnpike-gate between the North and South of the Atlantic sea-board. It is this: That those who are the most interested in the solution of the great question, How shall we recover the carrying trade which we had prior to the great struggle for the preservation of the Union? have their eyes at this moment fastened on the Delaware River, and are intently watching the work and progress of the great ship-yards on its banks—at Wilmington, Chester, and Philadelphia. The owners of these ship-yards are naturally inclined to foster and encourage this marked attention to, and interest in their doings, and they do not hesitate to claim that the Delaware will figure in the future commercial history of this country as the great central home of what has been, should be, and must again be, one of America's greatest national and, so to speak, indigenous industries. They maintain with great emphasis, and, indeed, it seems to be conceded by all persons, both in this country and in Europe, who have carefully considered the subject of ship-building, that this country has superior advantages to any other in its vast and incalculable resources of iron, coal, lumber, copper, and all other essentials required to make a great ship-building nation. This, of course, directly affects commerce and ship-owning; for ship-owners naturally buy in the best and cheapest market, and shippers naturally ship their goods in the vessels of those who charge the lowest rates for freight. These Delaware ship-builders declare that it is a mere question of time and wise legislation in order to make America the ship-builder of the world. They announce their intention of devoting all their capital and energies to the consummation of this very laudable purpose and object, and say that they desire to encourage other capitalists to embark in the business. So far as regards the first, it appears to me that they are already carrying out their intention; as to the second, they are certainly wise, for it is far easier for a strong and united body rather than an isolated few to enter into competition with the ship-builders of Great Britain. In a previous letter I spoke at length of the desperate struggle and of the enormous temporary sacrifices which Great Britain is prepared to and will undoubtedly make before she will resign her ship-building supremacy. At present our ship-builders are to the British ship-builders as a corporal's guard attacking a *corps d'armée*. It appears to me that they must enlarge their ranks and enlist many strong and active recruits before they will be able to discard their present defensive line of policy and assume the offensive. It appears to me that they must make a ship market to which customers may be attracted. There are plenty of customers throughout the world, there is plenty of demand for ships, but how would any sudden demand for ships in this country be met. We must then go a little in advance of the times, and have more ship-builders and more ship-yards. The demand for our ships, superior in design, construction, and material, as I believe them to be, to those of Great Britain, will soon follow. All new-comers into the business would have the splendid example of these Delaware ship-builders before them. Such firms as the Harlan & Holdsworth Company, and Pusey, Jones & Co., in spite of the dire effects of the war upon their business, refused to show the white feather and cut their cables and run. They preferred to patiently bide their time, and await what they believed to be inevitable, the revival of American ship-building. And what did Mr. Roach do when he purchased Rainy & Son's great ship-yard at Chester some eighteen months ago. He spent a small fortune in sending experts to visit all the great ship-building yards and the great centres of the shipping interest in Europe. They reported to him, and are still reporting, the minutest details which can possibly affect his interest. He can tell you before some new vessel from the Clyde arrives here, in fact on her first voyage, of what grade of iron she is built, the thickness of her plates, the weight of her ribs and beams, the number of rivets to the yard, where her masts come from, how money was saved here, and how money was saved there, and in fact all about her. Such knowledge must be invaluable, even though acquired at great cost. Indeed, Mr. Roach tells me that he is already reaping ample reward for his heavy expenditure in this respect. It is such things as these that the Delaware ship-builders are doing. It only wants, then, the infusion of more such life blood into the arteries of ship-building to put it once more firmly on its legs, and in its proper prominent position among our national industries.

Now, let us see what these Delaware men are actually doing in the way of building. There are five yards on the Delaware where iron ship-building is being carried on: those of the Harlan & Holdsworth Company and Pusey, Jones & Co., at Wilmington; those of Mr. John Roach and Mr. Charles A. Weidener, at Chester, and that of Cramp & Sons, at Philadelphia.

The ship-yard of the Harlan & Holdsworth Company is situated on the Christine Creek, immediately at the foot of the City of Wilmington, and is about three miles and a half from the Delaware River. They have been building iron vessels since 1848, and have constructed somewhere about 150 vessels of all sizes. Of some of the larger vessels which they have built, twenty-three have been constructed for the Galveston and Texas line of steamers. These have all been built within the last thirteen years, and average about 1,400 tons each. About five years ago they built the Costa Rica and the San Salvador, each of 1,800 tons, for the Panama Railway Company; and in 1871 they built the Wyanoke, of 2,000 tons, for the Old Dominion Ship Company. The bark Iron Age was built in their yards in 1869. She is one of the only two iron sailing vessels ever built in this country, and by far the largest; her tonnage being 700 tons, and that of the schooner Mahlon Betts, which was built by Pusey, Jones & Co. in 1856, and which has since been converted into a river steamer, being only 280 tons. In 1872, they finished the Richmond, of 1,500 tons, for the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, and built the steam-ship Old Dominion of 2,250 tons, to ply between New-York and Richmond. They also built the steam-ship Gussie, of 1,500 tons, for the Galveston line, and a large iron ferry-boat for Philadelphia. Two magnificent vessels, the Accapulco and the Granada, have just been completed for the Pacific Mail Company. When I saw them they were lying in the creek, waiting orders to go to New-York. These splendid vessels, when ready for sea will not cost less than $500,000 each. They are of 2,750 tons each, and their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 280 feet; length of deck, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet 6 inches. The company had previously constructed three similar vessels to run between Baltimore and Boston. Two fine vessels are now on the stocks in the yard, one of 1,700 tons, for the Merchants' Company, and one of 2,000 tons for the Metropolitan Company, to run between New-York and Boston. They will both be finished in five or six months' time. The company employ from 700 men upward, according to the work in hand; and have built altogether over 150,000 tons of iron shipping. In addition to their building-yard, they have one of the finest dry-docks in the country for repairing. It is built of granite in the most solid manner, is 300 feet in length and can accommodate vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. It can be pumped dry in an hour.

Half a mile down the Christine Creek, in the direction of the Delaware River, is the ship-yard of Pusey, Jones & Co. They built their first iron vessel, a river boat, named the Flora Macdonald, in 1855. She ran on the Cape Fear River. In the following year they built the schooner Mahlon Betts, the first iron sailing vessel ever built in this country. During the last eighteen years they have constructed altogether fifty-eight iron steam vessels of various sizes, with a collective tonnage of about 22,000 tons. Many of them are river boats, which went to the different navigable rivers of South America and Mexico; others are running on the rivers and in the bays of the United States. They have at present on the stocks a screw steam-ship of 2,000 tons, and a river steamer of 500 tons. The latter is for foreign account. This screw steamer is almost a sister ship to the New-Orleans, which the firm lately built for the New-York and New-Orleans trade. The New-Orleans is 16 feet less in length, but is a little deeper in the hold, consequently the two vessels are of nearly the same tonnage. The firm, in fact, as do all the other iron ship-builders on the Delaware, make all their own engines and machinery, and bend their ribs and plates. They are now building a large foundry for making their own castings. They have cranes of great power for hoisting the giant ribs into their places, and, as soon as the deck-beams are in position, lay down a track for traveling cranes to run upon. The firm employs 500 men and over, according to the work they have in hand.

Chester, which boasts by far the largest iron ship-building yard on the Delaware, and indeed in the United States, lies about half way between Wilmington and Philadelphia. There Mr. John Roach, of the Morgan Iron-works, in New-York, holds his ship-building sway. It was in November, 1871, that Mr. Roach purchased these yards from Messrs. Rainy & Son, and prepared them for iron ship-building on a heavy scale. Mr. Roach may be said to have rather connected the Chester Ship-yard with the Morgan Iron-works, for much of the iron-work is done in New-York. The facilities for iron ship-building afforded by the combination of these two establishments are unsurpassed by any other similar works in the world. He completes the ship from the rough pig-iron without sub-contracting any of the work. He melts his own pig and rolls his own beams and plates. And this enables him to supervise every bit of material put into, and all the labor performed on, the vessel. Some of his machinery is marvelous in its power and wonderful in its costliness; some of his machine-tools cost him $20,000 and $30,000 apiece. It is only eighteen months since Mr. Roach took possession of the Chester yard, but he has done, and is doing, an immense amount of ship-building. During that time he has contracted for and finished the following vessels: Two vessels for the China trade, each of 2,800 tons, 300 feet long, 40 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold; two large iron ferry-boats; two vessels, each of 1,600 tons, 260 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold, and one vessel 190 feet long, 33 feet beam, 20 feet depth of hold, and 1,000 tons. These vessels have already been finished and completed. The following vessels are now on the stocks: Two, which he asserts will be the finest steam-ships in the country, of 5,000 tons each, for the Pacific Mail Company. They are to be 425 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 39 feet depth of hold. In addition to this heavy work Mr. Roach has also on the stocks four vessels of 1,600 tons each, 250 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold, and also two vessels of 1,400 tons each, 194 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. This makes an aggregate tonnage of 19,200 tons now on the stocks in Mr. Roach's yard, and yet he means to have all these ships finished by the coming 1st November. No wonder that with such an amount of work on hand, in addition to his ordinary iron business in New-York, that Mr. Roach has, in his iron-works and in his ship-yard, no less than 2,500 men in his employ.

A short distance from Mr. Roach's yard, at Chester, are the engine-works and machine-shop of Mr. Charles A. Wiedener. Mr. Wiedener has only lately added iron-ship building to his other business; but he has already turned out an iron revenue-cutter, of which great things are said, and is at this moment considering contracts and preparing to go into the business on a far larger scale.

I have had occasion more than once, in my letters from Philadelphia, to speak of the great ship-building yard of Cramp & Son, at Port Richmond, one of the outlying sections of the great Quaker City. The Cramps have been ship-builders on a small scale for a great many years, but they may be said to have been called into their present stage of existence by the birth of the new line of steam-ships which is about to commence running between Philadelphia and Liverpool. They succeeded in obtaining the contract for the construction of the four vessels with which the company propose to begin business. They are four as fine vessels as ever crossed the Atlantic. Two—the Pennsylvania and Ohio—are already completed; the others—the Indiana and the Illinois—are nearly so. They are four sister vessels, built and finished exactly alike, and are of the same tonnage and horse-power—3,000 tons and 1,000 horse-power—their plates varying from eleven-sixteenths to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. About three weeks ago the Pennsylvania started from Philadelphia on her trial trip to sea. It was almost a holiday in Philadelphia—so delighted were the Philadelphians with the proportions, finish, and workings of the ship, and so proud were they to think that America once more owned a line of steamers running between this country and Liverpool fully equal to, if not surpassing, the vessels of many of the old established English lines.

Who is prepared to say, after reading the above facts, that ship-building on the Delaware is not again in full activity, and, it is to be hoped, on the high road to a prosperous future? There are now between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of iron ships in various stages of construction on the Delaware River. America wants many more new ships than that every year. The Delaware exclaims, "Let them be built at home; when we have built all we want for ourselves we will then begin to stock the ports and harbors of foreign countries."

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

John Simpson and Alvina Hass, both living in the tenement-house, No. 239 East Twenty-sixth-street, had a fight yesterday afternoon, during which Simpson kicked Alvina, injuring her severely. Simpson was locked up.

Wm. Baldwin, aged eight years, of No. 125 Lewis-street, while attempting to jump on car No. 53 of the Dry Dock line, in Lewis-street, fell and sustained serious injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses broke loose from car No. 128 of the Second-avenue line, (Astor-place branch,) at Broadway, and dashed down Astor-place toward Second-avenue. At the corner of Stuyvesant-street they ran into two hackney coaches. The coaches were overturned and badly damaged, and one of the coach horses was severely injured. Although the streets were at the time crowded with people, no one was injured.

Daniel Ingraham, aged twenty-six, a horse-shoer, residing at No. 726 Ninth-avenue, while proceeding to work at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot, yesterday, was assaulted by a number of strikers and severely injured. His assailants escaped.

John Drennan and Patrick O'Rourke, two young stone-cutters, were arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer Duggan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having assaulted Wm. Young, of No. 35 Orchard-street, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and First-avenue, and robbing him of $18. The prisoners were held for examination.

During a quarrel, at a late hour on Saturday night, between Wm. Meyer, aged thirty-six, of No. 52 Spring-street, and Wm. Bullock, of No. 50 Spring-street, at Meyer's residence, Bullock drew a pistol and fired at Meyer. The pistol, fortunately, was only loaded with powder. Bullock was locked up.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Frances Richards, aged nineteen, fell out of a third-story window of her residence, No. 133 West Twenty-sixth-street, and sustained very serious injuries.

Max Strode, aged sixteen, of No. 221 East Forty-third-street, while bathing at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, East River, was taken with cramps, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Joseph Flood, who succeeded in bringing him to the shore in safety.

ROME.

A Sunday in the Eternal City—In the Churches—Local Modes of Observance—The Story of a Sculptor.

From a Special Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, May 14, 1873.

There is probably no city in the world where a Sunday is observed in as great a variety of ways as in Rome. London no doubt can boast of representatives of a larger number of creeds, but the general appearance of the city is monotonously uniform. Here, on the contrary, the traveler may take his stand on the Piazza di Spagna and see streams of different nationalities floating down to their respective churches, each one marked by unmistakable characteristics. He will, of course, easily distinguish his own countrymen by the beauty of the women and the smartness of the men, while the British matron and her tall, fair daughters outrage his sense of good taste by costumes presenting most painful mixtures of colors, and apparently made for everybody else but the wearer. Frenchmen would seem to have ceased going to church abroad as well as at home, but the burly German is seen, leading his plain but sensible-looking wife, in her flat, round hat, and his numerous flock of flaxen-haired youths, now to the most eloquent priest, and now to his own Lutheran church. The native population is represented by women and children only, the men having no longer the faith to confess, nor, as in former days, the imperative duty of communing at stated periods in order to obtain their salary or their wages. The English-speaking crowd make their way for a time in common down the Baboon-street and across the wide Square of the People; but as soon as they have passed through the tall, ugly gate, they divide into knots. The rival churches are, curiously enough, apparently all under the same roof, but approached by different doors. The first leads up one flight of steps after another to an ill-looking set of rooms, thrown into one by pulling down the division walls, where the true Briton enjoys his own long-spun Episcopal service. The congregation is eminently respectable; lords and baronets are plentiful, and the richest silks and costliest shawls abound among the ladies. A lord bishop is sure to preach, and the collection is munificent. Through the second door from the street our Episcopal countrymen enter, to mount up a number of stories by an odd kind of stairway, so constructed that riding up would be quite as easy as walking, the steps being very broad and only an inch or two high. Somewhere near the rooftree they enter a low, ill-favored room, with a threatening ceiling around them, and unsafe chairs in close rows. But how gay, how brilliant is the assembly! No wonder that young England, and even young Italy, come here on the plea of worshiping, though their devotions are apt to remain on earth instead of ascending on high. Rich and elegant costumes, always in exquisite taste, are seen in all directions, and enhance the beauty of face and form, the enviable gift of our maidens. The latter are well supported by manly, independent-looking friends, nor are the grave statesman and the renowned financier wanting in the lively crowd. There is a freedom of movement and a brightness of expression to be seen which mark the assembly, though English in blood and in language, at once as utterly different from their British neighbors. A third gate leads to a prettily laid-out garden, with a low parapet around it, from which a truly magnificent view over the country may be enjoyed, and on the left to a handsome church, where our Presbyterian brethren worship after their own simple, earnest manner. Methodists and Baptists are, of course, not unprovided with meeting-places, but both sects are busily engaged in raising costly edifices of their own, now that leave has been given for Protestant churches to be built within the gates of the city.

LOCAL CUSTOMS.

The immense majority of Romans, however, attend no church, but wander listlessly about the streets, haunt the coffee-houses or migrate, accompanied by their wives and children, to some familiar inn in the country, where strongly seasoned provisions and native wines may be had for a trifle. The artists, a world of their own and counting among their number not a few Americans, have in like manner their favorite resorts in the campagna or the nearest mountain villages, where incessant smoking and drinking form the accompaniment to much discussion about politics and art. Here no respect of person restrains the ready tongue, and each man stands up for his favorite school and his chosen master. The confusion of tongues toward evening becomes ludicrous in the extreme, as nearly every one in his excitement falls back into his native language, and English and German, French and Italian, even Danish and Swedish, are all heard in fierce contention.

STORY OF A SCULPTOR.

A few of the older and cooler men alone sit by and smile as they recall their own days of fiery indignation at a world that failed to appreciate their genius, and at the preference it showed to men who, in their opinion, deserved such encouragement least of all. Occasionally, also, one of these elder members is prevailed upon to let his friends catch a glimpse of his own experiences, and thus it was that on a recent occasion a great German, accidentally finding himself in such company, told the young artists the instructive story of a well-known and eminent sculptor. As it illustrates the trials to which even men of genius are but too often exposed, and teaches the lesson that self-made men are not, as so many believe, a peculiar institution of our own country, the outlines at least may here be stated. The artist was a poor peasant's son, born in a remote province of the kingdom of Prussia. For years he worked as a common field hand for his uncle, a small but well-to-do farmer, and as he had never been to school, and could neither read nor write, he passed his Sundays in carving every bit of wood he could procure. His uncle dies, forgetting to provide for his poor nephew; the little farm was sold, and the youth sent out into the wide world. He went to a carpenter in a neighboring town, who had once praised his work, and entered his service as an apprentice; but all of his Sundays he spent in the handsome old cathedral, examining the Gothic arches, and the carved stalls of the canons, and trying to copy them at home, in his master's workshop. Fortunately, there came occasionally old furniture to be repaired, and as the carpenter was not a cabinet-maker, he left the quaint chairs and chests of drawers to his apprentice, who thus was enabled to train his eye, and to become a better judge of such work. At last he ventured upon carving, first a bouquet of flowers and then an infant Christ, which were accidentally noticed by a great lady who came to inquire after some orders she had given. She took the two carvings and showed them to the Governor of the province, who was so much struck with the skill and the talent they displayed that he sent them to Berlin. A week later orders came that the artist should be sent to the capital, where he would be entered at the academy, and his traveling expenses were advanced. Full of joy, he started, his knapsack on his shoulders, and the generous gift of $18 in his pocket, on his journey of more than 300 miles! But his first experience in Berlin was little encouraging; when the Professors heard that he was thirty years old, they refused to receive him, and the great Rauch candidly advised him to return to the plow. It so happened, however, that one of the masters there had himself begun his career quite as late in life; he took pity on the poor peasant, and presented him to the director. When the latter heard that the new pupil was a full grown-man, he replied that at that time of life he had already been a great man, having a wife and children at home, but when he was shown the flowers and the infant Christ, he asked rudely: "Where did you learn that?" "I never learnt anything, Sir." "But, I mean, what academy have you attended?" The poor fellow had never heard of an academy, and did not understand the question. "I mean who taught you wood-carving?" "I learnt it by myself, Sir." Now he was interested, and consented, at last, shaking his head ominously, that he might enter the drawing-class on trial. The poor man found himself there amid little boys who plagued him sorely; his heavy hand was unable to use a pencil to advantage, and he was soon transferred to the modeling-room. Here he felt easier, for he could knead the clay, and soon lost the sense of oppression which had so far weighed him down. For two years he worked indefatigably, but at the expiration of his term he only felt how much there was still to learn, while his native place expected him to return as an accomplished master. Still he determined to continue, but where were the means? For many days the sunshine was, as he said, the only warm dish he enjoyed, and often and often he was reduced to his last penny. One day he was literally starving, when help came most unexpectedly. He had, in a fit of despair, made the model of a plow, a tool which, as a peasant, he thought he ought to understand better than anybody else, and friends had sent it to an exhibition. Fortunately it obtained a prize, and as he rose from his knees, having invoked God's aid, a letter was brought in containing the magnificent sum of $200. This amount enabled him to remain two years longer in Berlin, which he devoted to indefatigable study, and incessant efforts to improve his skill. The sale of a carved crucifix furnished him the means of going to Italy, where he first worked in a quarry in Carrara, and then, with his scanty savings, went to Rome. But here new difficulties arose; he could, after a manner, support himself by mending casts and assisting artists, but where should the money come from to pay for models, marble, and the indispensable tools? He had finished a Christ on the cross, but nobody would buy it, and once more starvation stared in his face. It was the third day on which he had eaten nothing, when he was sitting in sheer despair in his dark work-shop, an empty barn, staring at his Christ, and unable to work or even to rise. He was sunk in prayer when a horseman passed by, stopped, looked at the carved figure a long time, asked if it were for sale, and rode off again without saying a word. A friend happened to come in soon after, and seeing the artist's condition, bought him a few penny's worth of bread. But the next morning two carriages drove up, filled with great ladies and gentlemen, the poor artist had to put a plank over two chairs to enable them to sit down, and then, at their request, showed them his work. They asked him what was his price, but as he had no experience in such matters, he left the decision to his visitors. The day after the Prince and his wife—for such were his new patrons—returned with a number of friends, and ordered a large sum of gold in bags to be taken from the carriages and to be handed to the amazed artist. He stood utterly overcome by his good fortune till they had all left, and then hastened home, hiding his treasure under his torn mantle. To the end of his life, he said, he would remember the delight with which he sent for a hot cup of coffee, and indulged in two small loaves of bread! He paid at once his debts, and set vigorously to work beginning a larger carving.

FRESH TRIALS.

But his trials were not yet at an end. Several years had passed, bringing but a scanty support, when his purse was once more empty and nothing on hand to sell but a large group in marble, which had exhausted his treasury. He was once more overwhelmed with debts, and unable to buy a decent meal. It was a Sunday morning, and he sought relief in urgent prayer, when two wandering mechanics, Germans, happened to catch a glimpse of his work and asked leave to come in and see the group. He opened the door; they entered, admired, and at last broke out in loud praises of the work, and especially of the happy man who could make such a masterpiece and earn much gold and great honor. The poor artist had to disabuse them, and told them how much happier he had been in his early years; "then," he said, "as a peasants' laborer, I had $20 a year, and no cares; as a carpenter's apprentice I had nearly a dollar a week, and was quite contented; even as a soldier I never felt want. But now, when I spend hundreds, and great lords come to see me, I am all the time in trouble, and just now I am so deep in debt that if help does not come soon, I must go to jail to-morrow." The two travelers were dumbfounded by this revelation, but they soon began to whisper to each other, and at last ventured, with much embarrassment, to ask if he would not allow them to help him who was their countryman. He told them frankly, while thanking them cordially, that a few dollars would not relieve him. They were not discouraged, however, but told him that they had saved a good penny in their wanderings, and at last produced their saving's bank books, begging him earnestly not to offend them but to accept the loan till better times should come. One had $125, the other $150. "But, my good friends," he said, "you do not know me at all." "Why, yes," they replied, "we have seen you for two years, every Sunday, at church." "But many a hypocrite goes to church." "Oh, but we know who you are, and how hard you work, and how little you spend; pray, take the money." The tears ran down the poor artist's face at this evidence of God's providence and the kindness of the poor mechanics, but he accepted the loan, and was thus enabled to send his marble group to Germany, where it met with great admiration and a ready sale. From this day his success was secured; orders came in, one by one, and every year saw his skill improved and his income enlarged, until at last he reached the highest position among the great sculptors in Rome, and his name became famous in the great world.

Opening of a New Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

The opening services of the new Emanuel Methodist Episcopal (Colored Mission) Church in Attorney-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, were held yesterday morning in the presence of a large congregation. Bishop E. J. Janes delivered an appropriate discourse on the occasion, in the course of which he congratulated the pastor and the members of the Emanuel Colored Mission upon their praiseworthy and successful efforts in obtaining possession of so desirable an edifice where they could meet in prayer and thanksgiving and receive instruction in the great truths of Christianity.

This church was occupied for the last thirty-six years by the Methodist Protestant Congregation, who have within the past week removed to their new church in Williamsburg. It is a compact building, about 70 feet in length by 30 feet in width, with front and side galleries, and was purchased at a cost of $30,000, one-half of which is to be paid immediately in cash. Of this sum $9,000 has been recently subscribed by the friends of the Mission, and though the contributions received yesterday were generous and realized a considerable sum, a large amount is still required to meet the terms of the purchase. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. Thomas Veitch, who, five years ago, opened the Mission, under the most unfavorable circumstances, in a temporary place of worship in Broome-street, having at that time only two adults and seven children under his care. Since then, services were held in Ridge-street, and subsequently, during the last three years, at No. 96 Allen-street, and such has been his zeal and the disposition manifested by the colored inhabitants of the district to avail themselves of the religious instruction offered to them, that the congregation steadily advanced in numbers until their requirements could be no longer met without a suitable church of ample dimensions, such as the one now secured.

The afternoon services were also largely attended. Rev. W. F. Butler addressed the congregation, and referred to the rapid growth of Methodism among the colored people everywhere throughout the United States. They number to-day, he said, 600,000 colored Methodists, and 200,000 of this number were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though there were some points of difference existing between some churches of the Methodist denomination, yet when they met together at prayer-meetings, and mingled their voices in the hymn of praise to their Creator, they appeared to be all joined together by the common bonds of Christian fellowship. Discourses were also delivered by Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., Gen. C. B. Fisk; and at the evening services Rev. J. Parker addressed the congregation.

MINISTER ORR'S OBSEQUIES.

Pall-Bearers Appointed—Details of the Funeral Arrangements.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, presiding, the following additional arrangements were made regarding the proposed obsequies to take place in this City on the arrival of the remains of the late James L. Orr.

Owing to unavoidable absence from the City of Gen. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, Henry Clay Preston, Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State, was appointed Grand Marshal of the procession.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master Thorne named the following distinguished Masons as the pall-bearers at the funeral, all except the first-named, who is present Grand Master, past Grand Masters of the fraternity, and the last-named, who was at one time Deputy Grand Master, M. W. Christopher G. Fox, M. W. John L. Lewis, M. W. Clinton F. Paige, M. W. James Gibson, M. W. John H. Anthon, M. W. Isaac Phillips, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. John W. Simons, M. W. James Jenkinson, M. W. Nathaniel F. Waring, M. W. John J. Crane, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, and R. W. Robert Macoy.

The funeral will take place on Thursday should the body arrive on Tuesday, and on Friday should it not arrive until Wednesday, the understanding being that the honors shall be paid to the deceased on the second day after the arrival of the remains. Should either of the days fixed upon be stormy, the funeral will then take place on the succeeding day.

Dr. Hepworth's new church, corner Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was fixed upon definitely as the place for the funeral, and the time 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The line of march for the procession from the church will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and from thence through Fourteenth-street to the ferry, North River.

A programme of the arrangements for the funeral, containing orders for the formation of the procession, designating places in line and of assembly for the various bodies forming the procession, will be published on Wednesday morning. The head-quarters of the Grand Marshal on the day of the funeral will also then be announced.

All organizations, either Masonic, civil, or military, designing to take part in the procession, will report to the Grand Marshal on or before to-morrow, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, at his present head-quarters, No. 424 Broadway.

A resolution was adopted asking the Committee of the Common Council to request Gen. Shaler to call out the First Division, or such portion of it as he might deem proper, to take part in the ceremonies.

A Committee on Music for the Grand Lodge was appointed, and R. W. Isaac H. Brown was named as sexton, to officiate at the church, at the funeral services.

The Grand Marshal and aids will meet at the Governor's room of the City Hall, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock, to make the final arrangements for the procession. The following is a revised list of the aids appointed: W. Bro. Major Edward H. Kent; R. W. Joseph J. Koeo; R. W. George Van Vliet; W. Wm. T. Lloyd; Bro. Col. E. L. Gaul; R. W. O. G. Brady; W. Henry S. Knapp; R. W. Stephen S. Marshall; W. Charles K. Hyde; W. George W. Dilks; W. Jas. E. Morrison; Bro. George W. Ely, and Bro. Capt. Wm. H. Kipp.

All the arrangements for the obsequies in general, as well as in detail, are in charge of R. W. Elwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, who, upon application, will furnish such particulars for publication as lie in his power. In the matter of the reception of the remains, R. W. Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder of Knights Templar, has been appointed to assist the Deputy Grand Master in notifying escort, guard of honor, &c.

The various Masonic bodies, except Templars, will appear in the procession in plain black dress, with black hat and the aprons of their order. One division will be formed of Master Masons, who may report irrespective of lodge.

It is fully expected that the procession, in numbers, will be large, and it is earnestly requested that all Masons who can will take part therein.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—2837, Pearson vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 301½, Vose vs. Yates; 395, Manton vs. Cabot et al.; 655½, Towle vs. Remsen et al.; 719, Richards vs. Carston; 1395, Wilkins vs. Helms et al.; 905, Burke vs. Graham; 1495, Veerhus vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 457½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 699, Matthews vs. Meyburg et al.; 11½, The Atlantic Dock Company vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1131, Burns vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1375½, Isham, Executor, &c., vs. Davison et al.; 1905, Boyd vs. Merritt, Executor, &c.; 2 65, Learned vs. Ryder; 879½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 989, O'Brien, Administratrix, vs. Bryant; 907½, Kriescher vs. Helm; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstmark.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—81, Elizabeth Brinkly vs. Hugh L. Brinkly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.—34, Casserly, Receiver, vs. Manners et al.; 37, Smith vs. Sussex Railroad Company of New-Jersey; 52, The People, &c., Hahneman, vs. Sussex Railroad of New-Jersey; 53, The People, &c., Roe et al. vs. Green, Controller; 54, Baldwin et al. vs. Lincoln; 65, The People, Hanley, vs. Green, Controller; 66, The People, Hanley, vs. Earle; 67, The People, &c., Bonynge, vs. Green, Controller; 68, In the matter of Edwin S. Angell et al.; 70, In the matter of Edwin S. Angell et al. vs. Board of Apportionment; 71, Same vs. Same; 71½, Sandford vs. White; 98, Goodridge vs. Lane; 103, Williams vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 104, In re testimony of B. Koechling; 105½, Finkler vs. Sobelmann; 109, Chase vs. Chase; 112, Strasberger vs. Fisk, Executor, &c.; 114, Ward vs. Leckard; 121, In the matter, &c., of W. R. Stewart; 122, In the matter, &c., of G. Kohler et al.; 123, In the matter, &c., of John H. Bird; 124, In the matter, &c., of R. Awermann; 125, In the matter, &c., of E. Barnning; 126, In the matter, &c., of W. R. Wood; 127, In the matter, &c., of M. A. Richards; 128, In the matter, &c., of R. Sanford et al.; 129, In the matter, &c., of Cochrane et al.; 130, In the matter, &c., of Grant & Meyer; 137, Kelly vs. McAlear; 138, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 146, Clemens vs. Sach; 149, Hobart vs. Wilson; 157, Mean vs. Decker et al.; 158, Met. Insurance Company vs. New-York Board of Fire Underwriters; 177, In the matter, &c., of Edmund Schell; 178, In the matter, &c., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 183, Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor; 184, Same vs. Same; 192, Ives, Trustee, &c., vs. Heath; 193, Hallwede, &c., vs. Mace; 197, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Board of Apportionment; Call 208. Shrewsbury vs. Shrewsbury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on—Sprangenmacher vs. Bernet.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—748, Sharpe vs. Ryckman, Jr.; 1922, Poole et al. vs. Kernan et al.; 1622, Mittnacht vs. Van Cott; 1486, Gilbert vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 2026, Romertse vs. The East River National Bank; 1708, Lloyd et al. vs. Burns; 1758, Hudson vs. Smith et al.; 1824, Leopold vs. Strauss; 1750, Pollock vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1524, Gillespie, by Guardian, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 50, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 1594, Reddy, Administratrix, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2164, Hardenberg vs. Williams; 2631, Coagrief vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2658, Berrien vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—73, Kerry vs. Black; 17, Cronin et al. vs. Duryea; 28, Barnes vs. Mott et al.; 60, Jalkert vs. Schwartz et al.; 27, [illegible], Receiver, &c., vs. Matthews et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—12, Fog et al. vs. Gilmore; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1460, Patten vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 155, Barnett, Executrix, vs. Myers; 887, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1531, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1631, Dever vs. Handren; 174, Montrose Gold Mining Company vs. Flanagan; 2213, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2234, (preference,) Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3368, (preference,) Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3369, (preference,) Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens 11 A. M.—2391, Pulvermacher vs. Winters; 2030, O'Rourke vs. Sayre; 2128, Diamond vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 2067, Dayo vs. Stuyvesant Bank; 1325, Cohen, by guardian, vs. Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry Company; 1627, Starritt vs. Whitney; 1631, Dever vs. Handren et al.; 1213, McGuire vs. Slattery; 2143, Baker et al. vs. Haight, Executrix; 848, McCullough vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 186, Goldstein vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1215, Bulger vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2194, Conklin vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association; 2199, Tilton et al. vs. Farley, Jr.; 2300, Frey et al. vs. Zweig et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2333, Morse vs. American Sterling Company; 1851, Lane vs. McMahon; 2152, Klein vs. Hitman; 2350, The Star Linseed Oil Company vs. Williams; 2156, Fisher vs. Cochran; 1736, Vache vs. Heilman; 2244, Lederer vs. Oppenheim; 1967, Sutherland vs. Comstock; 1781, Stewart vs. Brown; 2314, Levy vs. Rosenbaum; 1627, Bonde vs. Carrol; 2109, Dunn vs. Kinney; 2362, Steminger vs. Cronoghe; 2364, Frank vs. Covert.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—822, Ingles vs. Sharon; 2237, Feely vs. Dorsey; 1665, Baebler vs. Walker; 1093, Guntzer vs. Walsh; 1117, Isaacson vs. Kellogg; 2232, Barnard vs. Roberts; 2677, Mass vs. Adler; 1139, Winthrop vs. Wolvert; 2033, Garcia vs. Alexander; 2377, Washington vs. Halion; 1799, Boyd vs. Segar; 2379, Laffan vs. Carey; 2381, Butley vs. Jeffreys; 2363, Friedlander vs. Strasser; 2385, Goodkind vs. Bunning.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2214, Egbert vs. Riffelsheimer; 2371, Gross vs. New-York Chemical Company; 2146, Blackhall vs. Weyer; 2246, Smith vs. Ims; 1371, Marchuts vs. Daly; 1600, Melick, Jr., vs. Dearing; 2178, The German American Bank vs. Lounsdes; 2352, Bery vs. Murphy; 2314, Lancashire Insurance Company vs. Union Printing House; 2352, Steinberg vs. Levy; 2342, Kremer vs. Kurty; 2348½, Shannon vs. O'Brien; 2363, Hurley vs. Barney; 2360, Block vs. Geyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James O'Hara, arson; Owen O'Neil, felonious assault and battery; James Chesten, felonious assault and battery; Christopher Lo Strange, felonious assault and battery; Daniel O'Donovan, felonious assault and battery; Morris Davis, assault and battery; James O'Brien, assault and battery; James Malony, Mary Malony, assault and battery; Michael Fay, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Louis Mendillson, arson; Louis Gluck, felony, assault and battery; George H. Farrell, assault and battery; Margaret Parriego, grand larceny; Hamilton Thompson, grand larceny; Jos. P. Darens, grand larceny; John Dean, Jr., grand larceny; Stephen B. Babcock, grand larceny; John G. O'Donnell, petit larceny; Edward Tea, concealed weapon; Patrick Foley, assault and battery; George Dowdell, assault and battery; Patrick Smith, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 7.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100	Consolidated Coal..	53⅛	100	St. Paul Pref......	72½
200	Western Union...	84⅝	600	Lake Shore........	91½
400	do........	84⅝	100	do........	91⅝
1200	do........	84¾	200	do........	91⅝
200	do........	84⅝	100	do.....b3.	91⅝
300	Harlem........	121	100	do........	91⅛
400	Pacific Mail......	40	200	Ohio & Miss.....	38⅛
500	do........	40⅛	100	do.....b3.	38⅜
200	do........	40⅛	100	do........	38⅛
300	do.....s3.	40⅛	300	do........	38½
600	do........	40⅛	100	do.....s3.	38½
800	do.....s3.	40	200	do........	38⅜
100	do........	40	100	do.....s10.	38¼
[illegible]	do.....s3.	39⅞	100	do........	38⅜
1200	do........	39⅞	500	do........	38⅛
1900	do........	39¾	400	do.....b3.	38⅛
200	do........	40	900	do........	38
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅜	700	do........	37⅞
100	do........	101⅜	2600	do........	37⅞
200	do.....b3.	101⅛	[illegible]	do........	37⅛
100	Erie Railway.....	61⅝	300	do.....s3.	37⅛
200	do........	61⅝	200	D., L. & W....b60.	108⅜
100	do........	61⅝	100	do........	108
100	Michigan Central.	99	100	C., C. & I. C......	30⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.......	68⅛	100	do........	30⅛
700	do........	68⅛			

MONDAY, June 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, June 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans........	$640,000
Increase in Specie........	6,502,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders........	675,000
Increase in Deposits........	6,339,300
Decrease in Circulation........	13,000

	June 8, '72.	May 31, '73.	June 7, '73.
National Capital....	$71,783,800	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital....	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total....	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans....	287,113,200	277,958,800	277,418,800
Gold and Gold Notes.	20,346,000	19,482,000	25,984,800
Other Legal Tenders.	55,108,100	44,332,800	45,008,000
Deposits....	227,301,400	208,136,000	214,475,300
Circulation....	27,502,500	27,447,100	27,434,100
In Sub-Treasury....	54,880,254	67,362,561	65,985,600

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	May 31, '73.	June 7, '73.	June 8, '72.
Deposits....	$208,136,500	$214,475,800	$227,301,400
Circulation....	27,447,100	27,434,100	27,502,500
Total....	$235,583,600	$241,909,900	$254,803,900
Required 25 ꝑ ct...	$58,895,900	$60,477,475	$63,700,975
Actual basis....	63,814,300	71,292,800	75,454,100
Excess....	$4,918,400	$10,815,325	$11,753,125
Rate of Money....	6@7 ꝑ ct.	5@6 ꝑ ct.	5@7 ꝑ ct.

The redemption of the United States 5-20s, called in for June 1, has given the Banks a large increase of Gold Notes on the present return, with a rising average for the next account. The sales of Gold from the Treasury and the payments on Gold Interest account are about equal to the Customs payments of Gold into the Treasury. The increase in the Deposits at Bank is chiefly from the Gold Notes deposited by dealers, although nearly a million of Greenbacks is added to the previous reserves. The excess of Gold Notes and Greenbacks now held over the required 25 ꝑ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is nearly eleven million of dollars, and the price of Money, on call loan, has fallen to 5@6 ꝑ cent. per annum.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week were $6,382,231, against $6,182,999 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,396,442, against $3,831,742 same time in 1872. The export of Gold and Silver, $2,158,443, against $3,792,689 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,151,306.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July........	$36,024,381	March........	$42,625,933
August........	42,592,129	April........	36,597,173
September........	34,790,330	May 3........	6,970,380
October........	30,688,752	May 10........	6,384,442
November........	23,650,040	May 17........	7,878,263
December........	26,995,206	May 24........	8,585,218
January........	37,689,752	May 31........	6,525,921
February........	36,726,564	June 7........	6,382,231
Total since July 1, 1872........			$392,875,297
Same time previous year........			397,020,164
Decrease since July 1........			$4,144,867

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July........	$20,600,068	March........	$24,982,209
August........	19,464,143	April........	25,610,719
September........	19,684,798	May 7........	7,518,679
October........	23,124,740	May 14........	5,998,713
November........	23,025,216	May 21........	5,482,894
December........	21,411,220	May 28........	5,206,304
January........	20,080,550	June 4........	5,396,442
February........	21,180,002		
Total since July 1........			$248,793,275
Same time previous year........			209,625,810
Increase since July 1........			$39,167,465
Gold, June 7, 1873........			118 ꝑ cent.
Gold, June 8, 1872........			114 ꝑ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July........	$17,248,688	March........	$3,570,432
August........	2,586,148	April........	3,350,810
September........	1,488,635	May 3........	401,318
October........	4,729,143	May 10........	551,246
November........	4,863,925	May 17........	881,000
December........	3,983,570	May 24........	659,018
January........	7,127,989	May 31........	526,992
February........	3,670,444	June 7........	2,158,443
Total since July 1, 1872........			$58,241,865
Same time last year........			53,518,485
Increase since July 1........			$4,723,380

The general trade of the week was quiet in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and again active in Exports and Shipping, and on the increase in receipts of Produce by Canal and Rail. Ship-owners, of every class, are getting liberal freights, and there is a scarcity of tonnage in proportion to the export demand for Cotton, Grain, Provisions, and Petroleum. The value of the clearances from this port, for the week, of Domestic Produce is nearly five and a half million, and of Cotton from the South direct about four million of dollars. There was also a large export of Silver from New-York, of which $763,000 was in Mexican dollars (in transition) and about $1,400,000 in Domestic Silver Bullion. The rates of Exchange rose at the close of the week to 110½@110¾ ꝑ cent. for Sight Bills on London, and to 109@109¼ ꝑ cent. 60 days; but these terms have not yet induced the export of American Gold Coin, owing to the variety of Exchange offered on every advance of rate. This is the more surprising as Gold Notes are now abundant in Bank, and the Gold in the Treasury nearly $80,000,000. The backwardness of the Gold export, however, is to be accounted for, partially at least, by the high ruling of Gold on speculation, say 4 ꝑ cent. higher than this time last year, an advance which the Import trade and the Banking interest as a rule deem unreasonable.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July........	$7,682,319	July........	$16,921,430
August........	19,960,758	August........	3,075,098
September........	12,894,038	September........	3,725,226
October........	11,814,169	October........	5,518,389
November........	7,747,601	November........	6,957,456
December........	6,854,775	December........	2,480,315
January........	11,087,490	January........	16,019,011
February........	13,112,139	February........	4,760,206
March........	12,327,266	March........	1,918,101
April........	10,063,200	April........	4,272,798
May........	9,321,801	May........	6,798,793
June 7........	2,161,306	June 7........	356,472
Total, 1872-3.	$125,546,620	Total, 1872-3.	$71,661,382
Total, 1871-2.	146,455,196	Total, 1871-2.	75,715,407

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 8, '72.
American Gold........	114⅝@117⅛@118	114
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov........	118⅛@119⅛	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January and July........	121⅛@122	118
U. S. New 5 ꝑ cents........	116⅛@116	113⅛
Central Pacific 6 ꝑ cents........	103⅛@104⅛	105
Union Pacific 8 ꝑ cents........	86⅛@86⅛	94⅛
New-York Centrals........	101⅛@102⅛@101⅛	97⅜
Rock Island........	108⅜@110⅛@109	110⅝
Ohio and Mississippi........	41⅛@37⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Common........	55⅛@54⅛	58⅛
St. Paul Preferred........	73@72⅛	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash........	68⅛@63	76⅛
Union Pacific........	27⅛@28⅛@28⅛	30⅜
Erie........	63⅛@61⅛	[illegible]
Western Telegraph........	85@84⅛	[illegible]
Pacific Mail........	40⅛@38⅛@40⅛@39⅛	76
Lake Shore........	91@92@91⅛	[illegible]
Harlem........	120@122@121⅛	[illegible]

The Share speculation during the week halted on some of the soundest Road Stocks on the list, and was depressed on two or three of the lighter or non-dividend Roads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The last-named fancy attracted most attention. The daily sales were enormous in amount, as through the previous week, and the *Bearish* depression ran into extremes, as usual after the great *Bullish* excitement through the Winter months. Industrious use was made of a rumored Flemish account of the condition soon to be issued by the new Wall-street Directors, which, after all, was found scarcely to justify the figures made below 40 ꝑ cent., even irrespective of the $1,000,000 clear annual subsidy from the Government for the China Mail service. The Telegraph Stock fell less than one ꝑ cent., which is not out of the way on the reputed reissue of 16,000 shares of the Stock held by the Company in payment for the rival Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph line, for although the Stock was paid out at par value, on a bargain of $1,600,000 for the rival line, the presumption is that most of the receivers were not unwilling to realize 85 ꝑ cent. of the Stock in ready Money. The Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Road fell nearly 4 per cent. on an additional issue of Bonds, the immediate amount of which should not have affected the Common Stock so seriously, and would not, perhaps, have done so but for a change of control of the Stock on the Street, (nearly the entire Capital of $22,000,000,) which occurred some months ago. It is possible that a further decline in price will attract the old party, who then sold out, to another "turn" in the Stock. A fall of nearly 2 ꝑ cent. in Erie is ascribed to the manipulations between the New-York and London markets, the latter giving tone to the price here. The general market on Saturday closed barely steady, the disposition continued to *Bear* Pacific Mail and to sell Ohios.

Placing the steam fleet exclusive of the Colon at one-half nominal value, and throwing out the disputed claim on Stockwell, (which if not paid in Cash will probably be settled in the Stock of the Company at its par value,) and the Stock would seem to be worth about 62½ ꝑ cent., or five-eighths the Capital of $20,000,000. Last year the Company made net $826,689 on a gross income of $5,785,000. They lost steamers of the value of $1,657,000, on which there was no insurance. The remaining installments on the new steamers fall in monthly until March, 1874, when the whole fleet is to be finished.

The promised statement of the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company by the new Directors has been published. It seems to be complete, except in the important item of the present value of thirty-four steamers, (exclusive of the new Colon,) now in commission. The record is made up to May 31. The record left by Mr. Stockwell was to April 30. In the intervening time two additional steamers of the Webb New-Zealand line were paid for, and $200,000 paid on the contracts for the eight new steamers. The valuation of the remaining Cash Assets is materially cut down, and there would seem to be left, exclusive of the fleet of thirty-four steamers, including three of the Webb line, the following means at Cash valuation:

Cash and Stocks on hand—net........		$312,892
Coal and Supplies, valued........		1,500,000
Real Estate, Pacific loan, valued........		2,009,831
Eight New Steamers........	$4,500,000	
Less to be paid on completion........	1,836,118—	2,663,882
Total of assured value........		$6,486,605
Notes of Howe Company (Stockwell)........		*840,000
Thirty-four steamers........		*12,000,000
Total........		$19,326,605

* Nominal on books.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ꝑ cent., reg., '81........	116⅛	5-20s, coup., n. i., '65........	120⅛
6 ꝑ cent., coup., '81........	123⅛	5-20s, reg., '67........	116⅛
5-20s, reg., '62........	117⅛	5-20s, coup., '67........	122
5-20s, coup., '62........	117⅛	5-20s, reg., '68........	116⅛
5-2 s, reg., '64........	117⅛	5-20s, coup., '68........	121
5-20s, coup., '64........	117⅛	10-40, registered........	113
5-20s, reg., '65........	117⅛	10-40s, coupon........	114⅛
5-20s, coup., '65........	119⅛	5s, coupon, '81........	116
5-20s, reg., n. i., '65........	116⅛	6s, currency........	114

Mr. George Opdyke, Banker, of this City, has been made President of the New-York Midland Company, and Mr. Littlejohn takes the Vice Presidency. It is understood that the finances of the Road have been placed on an easy footing, and that the work of the line will be prosecuted to early completion.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED to insert the following communication from the officers at the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD:

A telegram from St. Louis, which appeared in the newspapers on Friday evening, made an erroneous statement in regard to this road, which was corrected on the following day by authority of the Governor of Missouri.

The officers and friends of the Company deem it proper to state that the title of the present corporation to the property is understood, both at home and abroad, and on the highest legal authority, to be absolute and unquestioned, having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature of Missouri, and subsequently by a decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice President St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R.
GEORGE CABOT WARD.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	61	Oil, Lard, bbls........	75
Bees-wax, pkgs........	2	Leather, sides........	3,041
Copper, bbls........	48	Oil-cake, pkgs........	1,281
Cotton, bales........	1,509	Butter, pkgs........	3,381
Dried Fruit, pkgs........	522	Cheese, pkgs........	11,492
Eggs, bbls........	2,725	Stearine, pkgs........	210
Flour, bbls........	14,347	Pork, pkgs........	767
Meal, bbls........	1,740	Cut-meats, pkgs........	585
Meal, bags........	404	Lard, tcs........	270
Wheat, bushels........	117,870	Lard, kegs........	305
Corn, bushels........	76,550	Tallow, pkgs........	273
Oats, bushels........	13,250	Rice, pkgs........	198
Hemp, bales........	68	Starch, pkgs........	1,250
Tow, bales........	67	Tobacco, hhds........	935
Hides, No........	360	Tobacco, pkgs........	42
Hides, bdls........	37	Wool, bales........	155
Resin, bbls........	1,649	Whisky, bbls........	773

BEES-WAX—Has been very quiet at from 35½c.@37c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been quite sparingly sought after, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 23c.@25c. ꝑ lb.

COAL—Has been in fairly active demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $20@$22; do. Gas do., at $16@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5 25@$6 25 ꝑ ton.

COFFEE—Very quiet; quotations unchanged.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at previous quotations. Sales 857 bales, including 833 bales to shippers, and 24 bales to speculators. For forward delivery prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@¼c., on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bales, (of which 1,200 bales last evening and 4,900 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with June contracts closing at 18⅞c.; July at 19 5-16c.; August at 19 7-16c.; September at 18¾c.; October at 17⅝c.@17¾c.; November at 17 5-16c.; and December at 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,509 bales, including 419 bales from Charleston, 50 bales from Baltimore, 200 bales from St. Marc, 242 bales from Savannah, 298 bales by rail.... The week's exports hence have been 9,785 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	14⅛	14⅛	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary........	16⅛	16¾	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary........	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Low Middling........	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Middling........	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	20
Good Middling........	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally very quiet, with prices quoted irregular.

DYE-WOODS—Have been slow of sale, but quoted steady.

FERTILIZERS—A restricted business has been noted in most kinds of stock, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers, especially on full lots, which are not called for at the moment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quiet for early delivery at essentially [illegible] have been less eager to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$7 10, chiefly $6 85@[illegible] $7 30; very poor to good shipping [illegible] Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 80@$7; very poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $6 65@$7 25 ꝑ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. For forward delivery, there have been free purchases of shipping extras, embracing 7,000 bbls. State and Western extras, within the range of current quotations.... Southern Flour dull and unaltered; 500 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour steady: sales 250 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 65.... Corn-meal active; sales 900 bbls. at $3 65 for Brandywine, and $3 25@$3 35 for Yellow Western.

GRAIN—Very moderate offerings of Spring Wheat were noted to-day, and holders were insisting on an advance of fully 2c. a bushel on the better grades, which impeded business, especially for export, as shippers were unwilling to pay asking rates, particularly in view of the scarcity of freight-room, and firmer claims of ship-owners. In Winter Wheat there was not much animation and sales were about as before quoted. Sales have been reported of only 43,500 bushels, at $1 55 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with $1 57@$1 58 asked for prime to choice do., $1 54@$1 55 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 52@$1 55 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 48 for No. 3 Spring; $1 70@$1 75@$1 87½ for White Western; $1 65@$1 70 for Red and Amber do., car stock; $1 65 for poor White State, and $1 70 for prime Red do.... For forward delivery holders were asking 2c.@3c. above the views of purchasers, and no important dealings were reported.... Corn has been in fair demand, and quoted at 1c.@2c. higher on the better qualities, and 2c.@3c. upon the poorer grades, with much lighter offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c. for warm and damp new Mixed Western; 53c.@56c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades do.; 57c.@58c. for choice do., called sailing vessel stock; 63c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 60c. for very poor White Western. For forward delivery, some demand was noted for strictly prime sailing vessel new mixed Western, on the basis of 60c. for June option, but holders were asking 2c.@3c. more, checking business.... Rye, Barley and Barley-malt very quiet; nominally unchanged.... Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, with a scant offering of desirable lots, which were in fair request for trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels, at 44c.@47c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. for average lots; 43c.@46½c. for new Black do.; 50c.@54c. for new White do.... Feed quiet at former figures.... Hay and Straw as before quoted.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 14,474 bbls. Flour, 697,770 bushels Wheat, 181,200 bushels Corn, 43,703 bushels Rye, and 7,877 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Sales, 1,000 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 1⅝c., currency, showing a further decline.

HARDWARE—Has been lightly dealt in as a rule, on the previous basis as to values.

HIDES—Have been in moderately active request, with River Platte Dry Stock and City Slaughtered and Texas Wet-salted quoted cheaper; other kinds about as before. The week's receipts have been 25,512 Hides; sales, 50,500 Hides and 20 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 28c.; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 22 lbs., at 24c.; 5,000 Dry Santa Fé, 22½ lbs., at 25c.; 8,430 Dry Entre Rios and Montevideo, 22 lbs., at 25½c.; 860 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., at 23½c.; 1,680 Dry Entre Rios and Monte Kips, 10 to 12 lbs., at 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; 360 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs.; 3,000 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 23 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Dry Central American, 18 to 22 lbs., at 21c., gold, as they run; 4,800 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs.; 5,500 Dry Galveston, (part to arrive,) 22 to 24 lbs.; 2,300 Dry Galveston and Mexican Kips, 9 to 10 lbs.; 500 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., at 19¼c., currency; 900 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 5,300 Wet-salted City Steers, 70 lbs., at 11c., currency; 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. The stock on hand is 200,700 Hides and 523 bales; same time last year 150,600 Hides and 350 bales.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been in moderate request and without material change as to values.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet; low grades favoring buyers slightly; sales, 920 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 90@$3 ꝑ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar.... Of Spirits Turpentine 165 bbls. sold, part at 46½c., and 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 47c.; market firm.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Western quoted at $39 50@$40, currency; City at $36 50@$37. The week's exports have been 11,620 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 4,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 8½c.; market steady.... Refined in moderate demand here, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at 19½c., and, rumored, 2,000 bbls., first half of August, at 19½c.... Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 19½c.... Refined, in cases, and Naphtha quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted somewhat stronger, on a moderate business; sales, 300 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 62½; 30 bbls. do. at $16 87½. And for July delivery, 250 bbls. do. at $16 62½.... City Dressed Hogs, quoted up to 6¾c.@7¼c., on a fair inquiry.... Cut-meats quiet, with sales of 60 boxes Clear Bellies at 9¾c.; 4,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13½c.; and 2,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.... Of Bacon, 600 boxes Long Clear, June options, sold at 8½c.; and 25 boxes Short Clear on private terms; market weak.... Lard has been in rather more confident demand at somewhat steadier prices; sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅞c.@9c.; 270 tcs. City at 8½c.; and 1,390 tcs. No. 1 do. at 7½c. And for forward delivery 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c., closing at 9 3-16c.; and 500 tcs. do., August, at 9⅜c.... Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as before quoted.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,799 bbls. Pork, 792 pks. Beef, 5,652 boxes Bacon, 3,880 pks. Lard, and 32,101 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Has been in good request and quoted firm, especially for Sack. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 50, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ꝑ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate request at steady rates, with sales reported of 1,700 lbs. Porto Cabello and Laguayra. Receipts have been 37 bales from Vera Cruz and 6 bales from Texas, &c. Goat have been dull and nominal. Sales, 160 bales Mexican, 22 bales Payta, and 12 bales of Calcutta on private terms. Receipts have been 14 bales from Vera Cruz.

SUGARS—Raw favored sellers, who were claiming a further advance, thus checking business; demand moderate on the basis of 7⅞c. for fair, 8⅛c. for good, and 8⅜c. for prime refining, with ⅛c. more asked by some holders; sales, 876 hhds., including 473 hhds. very common to about prime refining Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@8⅛c., and 403 hhds. fully fair to strictly good fair refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c. Refined as in our last.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 180,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@9c. for good to prime; market firm. The week's exports have been 536 pks.

WHISKY—Sales, 380 bbls. at 93½c.@94½c., chiefly at 94c.; market less firm.

WOOL—In most kinds of stock the dealings have been on a moderate scale, the demand having been mainly for manufacturing purposes and to provide for immediate wants. Domestic product has been offered reservedly, the supply of old stock having been limited, and the arrivals of new thus far comparatively light, with prices quoted essentially as before. The principal business in domestic has been in Fleece, and washed carpet qualities. In Pulled there has not been much movement. Of California Spring Clip the receipts are increasing, leading to some show of animation. Foreign varieties have met with a rather slow sale, despite the free offerings and the accommodating disposition of holders. Montevideo stock has been in most request. Of Cape product no considerable lots have been reported placed, the bids for full parcels of desirable grades having been unsatisfactory to sellers. The reported transactions, within the week, embraced equal to about 90,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, mostly at from 45c.@52c.; 500 bags domestic Pulled within a range of from 39c.@48c.; 85,000 lbs. washed stock, chiefly carpet, at steady figures; 180,000 lbs. Scoured at from 42c. for coarse to 90c. for extra choice; 9,500 lbs. Oregon, part at 40c.; 30,000 lbs. Colorado, part at 19½c. for Black; about 165,000 lbs. California Spring at from 23c.@36c., mainly 22c.@28c.; 20,000 lbs. California Fall, within our former range; 35,000 lbs. Texas at from 19½c.@27½c.; 300 bales Montevideo, 50 bales Cape, and about 200 bales other foreign, in lots, on the basis of our quotations, purchasers having any existing advantage as to values. And by auction, 60 bales Australian, damaged, at 42½c.@44c.... From Philadelphia the report is of a quiet market, with limited offerings, and prices quoted unchanged; 241,500 lbs. sold, including X to XXX Fleece at 51½c.@56c.; No. 1 to Super Pulled at 39c.@45c., and fancy super at 50c.; delaine stock at 50c.@56c., and several small lots of new clip Jersey at 40c., with rates at the West quoted at from 38c.@42c. Receipts, 1,264 bales.

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively light in all lines to-day, checked by the scarcity of room and tonnage, the very full claims of ship-owners, and, in part, by the limited supply of Grain available.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. Also, a British ship, 955 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ꝑ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 40 tons Tallow and 70 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 45s.; 50 bales Buffalo Hides at 50s.; and 170 pks. Merchandise on private terms.... For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 668 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 9d. ꝑ quarter.... For Bristol or Cardiff, an Italian bark, 617 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. and £12 gratuity.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a German brig, 174 tons, (now here,) with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 8s. ꝑ bbl., with privilege of the Continent.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 285 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., same rates; a British bark, 396 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by steam, a small lot of Staves at $14. A British ship, 684 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, was chartered previously to load with Petroleum, for Antwerp.... For Bremen, a German bark, about 500 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms. The Grain rate by steam, in our last, should have been 11⅜d.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d.... For Hamburg, by steam, 27,600 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 8,900 bushels Rye, 100 pks. Beef, 220 boxes Bacon, 100 hhds. Tallow, 200 bbls. Dried Apples, 500 pks. Tobacco, 400 bags Coffee, and 1,150 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates.... For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 428 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s., or, if direct, at 7s. 9d. ꝑ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 327 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, was chartered previously, to load with Petroleum.... For Cardenas, an American bark, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Miragoane and back, a schooner, about 110 tons, at $1,500, half gold.... For New-York, an American schooner, 338 tons, with Molasses, reported from Matanzas, at $4 12½; an American brig, 339 tons, with do. from Havana, same rate; an American schooner, 562 tons, with Melado, from do., at $5 75; an American brig, 250 tons, with Molasses, from Cienfuegos, at $4 75; an American bark, 587 tons, and a British brig, 130 tons, with Sugar, from do., at 50c. and $7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, June 7.—Lake and railroad imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 77,150 bushels; Corn, 186,290 bushels; Oats, 44,067 bushels; and Peas, 700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 76,129 bushels; Corn, 8,100 bushels; Oats, 64,270 bushels; Rye, 7,262 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 65,544 bushels; Oats, 76,161 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet at $7@$7 50 for Western Spring, $8@$8 25 for Bakers', $8 50@$9 25 for Amber, $9 50@$10 for White. Wheat firmer; sales, 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; 700 bushels Red Toledo, $1 70; Quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 47; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 37@$1 38; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97½; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 93. Corn steady; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 46c.; 500 bushels High Mixed at 47c. Oats lower; sales, 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 38½c.; 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 39c.@40c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye—Sales of 2,000 bushels at 80c. Barley-malt steady at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and higher, but irregular and unsettled, closing with most of the advance lost; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28¼, on the spot, but closed weak at $1 25; June ranged from $1 24½@$1 28¼, and closed at $1 24½; July closed at $1 22; No. 1 Spring was sold at $1 30@$1 32; No. 3 Spring at $1 15; Rejected at 97c.@98½c. Corn active and higher early, but closed weak, with most of the advance lost; No. 2 Mixed at 35c., on the spot or June; at 38c., July; 41½c., August; Rejected, 32c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 28½c., cash; 29½c.@30c., July; Rejected, 24½c.@24½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 61c.@62c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged: sales 500 bbls. Mess Pork, July, at $15 85, closing nominal with a decline of 5c. to 10c. Lard in fair demand and firm at 8½c. for July. Bulk Meats steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Whisky steady at 90c. Freights dull and declining: Corn to Buffalo by Lake, 6c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 168,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, June 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 25 for White Winter, $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55. Corn dull, but unchanged at 54c.@55c. for Western Mixed. Corn-meal sold at $1 25 for Bolted, and $1 20 for Unbolted, ꝑ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $16 50 for Shorts, $17 50 for Shipstuffs, and $18 50@$19 for Middlings, ꝑ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—32,600 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,859,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—13,900 bushels Wheat, 6,800 bushels Peas, and 279,000 feet of Lumber. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon was, as near as can be ascertained: 1,767,000 bushels Wheat, 1,469,000 bushels Corn, 320,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Barley, 117,000 bushels Rye, and 48,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Flour quiet, weak, and lower to sell. Wheat—Better qualities of Winter held higher; No. 2 Red Winter $1 60@$1 62; No. 3 Red, $1 40@$1 41. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38½c., in the elevator; 45c.@45½c., sacked; 40c.@40½c. for July. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 32c.@33c., in the elevator; 36½c.@37½c., sacked; 33½c. for July. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and declining; No. 2 at 68c. Mess Pork firmer at $17@$17 25. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Lard dull and unchanged; Summer Steam, 8c. Whisky—Round lots lower and not salable over 89c. Cattle unchanged and quiet; prime and choice Natives, $5@$5 75; Butchers', $4 25@$4 50; Texans, $2 50@$4 75. Hogs lower; $4@$4 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 head Cattle, 1,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 White Wabash, $1 95; No. 3 do., $1 70; Extra White Michigan, $1 80; No. 1 do., $1 72; No. 2 do., $1 63; Amber Michigan, spot and seller June, $1 61; seller last half of June, $1 61½; seller July, $1 59; No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 59; No. 3 do., $1 41½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 63. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of High Mixed, spot, and seller June, 44c.; seller July, 45½c.; seller August, 47c.; Low Mixed, seller August, 46c.; Yellow, 45c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 39c. for No. 1; 36½c. for No. 2, spot; 38c. seller June; Michigan, 37½c. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—1,300 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—14,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Flour quiet; sales of Family Extra at $6; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $8 75. Wheat quiet; offerings light; sales of Red at $1 50@$1 55; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 60@$1 70, all on arrival. Corn in fair demand and firmer at 58c.@62c. for sacked. Oats steady at 47c.@50c. for sacked. Rye easy at 75c. on arrival. Barley held at 80c.@90c. for No. 1 Fall. Provisions dull. Pork sold at $17 cash. Bacon sold at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9⅞c. for Clear Sides packed. Lard sold at 9c.@9½c. for tierce; 10c.@10½c. for keg; 8½c. for Steam. Bulk Meats sold at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@14½c.; Plain, 15c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged, quiet, and steady. Corn firm and in good demand; Southern White, 72c.; do Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 45c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 47c.; do White, 49c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 85c.@90c. Hay dull; Pennsylvania, $25@$28. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $17 50@$18. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c.@9c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c.@94½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Quercitron Bark, No. 1, is quoted at $32 50. Flour inactive and declined; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $8 25@$8 75; high grades, $9 50@$11 50. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 65@$1 78; Spring, $1 50@$1 65. Rye dull at 87c.@88c. Corn dull; Yellow and Mixed, 61c.@62c. Oats steady; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 48½c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $18; Hams in pickle, 11½c.@12½c.; Lard, 8¾c.@9c. Petroleum is held at 13½c. for Crude, 19½c. for Refined. Whisky steady at 95c.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour firmer at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat quiet at $1 48@$1 50. Corn quiet at 46c. Rye quiet at 78c. Oats dull at 37c.@48c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Pork held at $16 50; bid, $16 25. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c. for Steam, 8¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats in fair demand; 6½c. bid for Shoulders, 6¾c. asked; Clear Rib Sides held at 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon opened quiet, but closed firm, at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 89c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7.—Spirits Turpentine higher at 41½c. Resin quiet at $2 25 for Strained; $3 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher at $3 25.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; understands chamber-work thoroughly; is an excellent waitress; can clean silver; no objection to the country; two years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country; has superior City references that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very competent young woman who understands her duties perfectly; is active, clean, and neat; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in fine washing or waiting; is neat, careful, and obliging; City or country; has nine years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, or to take care of grown children, or to wait on a lady; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 296 Washington-st., near Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT and highly recommended Protestant young woman (American) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid alone; is thoroughly competent. Can be seen at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 257 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references; no objection to the country during the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 46 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; would go as child's nurse, to sew.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG FRENCH woman, who is an excellent cook; understands and can do all kinds of first-class cooking; city or country; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., at Jacquin's French Office.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a very competent young German woman, who understands her business perfectly, as a cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., at Jacquin's French Office.

COOK.—BY A REALLY FIRST-CLASS PROTestant cook, who is yet in the employ of one of the best families in the City; desires to go with a family to Newport; must have a kitchen girl, but is willing to accept moderate wages; has the best testimonials. Inquire at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; meats, pastries, desserts of all kinds, jellies, creams, &c.; good reference; willing to go in the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, baking, pastry, and all kinds of sweets; thirteen years' reference from last employer. Address Scotch Woman, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH, GOOD FAMILY cook; City or country; is honest, sober, and economical; understands marketing; can furnish excellent references from last employers, and will come for moderate wages. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business perfectly; meats, pastry, desserts, &c.; willing to go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 133 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two thorough Protestant servants; will give best City recommendations; last employer can be seen in this City; cook thoroughly understands her work in all branches—meats, poultry, game, fish, soup, bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a neat, tidy young woman, (English Protestant;) can do all kinds of family cooking very nicely; will assist with the washing if desired; makes very excellent bread, biscuits, &c.; will be well recommended from last employer; country preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat Protestant woman, to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of family cooking; good bread and cake baker; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A CAPITAL YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; has many years' experience as cook in first-class families; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and economical in the kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK, OR COOK-WORK AND IRONing, or Assist in Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a very good cook; lived in the best families; country or City; good baker and laundress; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; highly respectable and recommended as excellent cook; meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, pies, side dishes of all kinds. Apply at No 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN very respectable and very good cook; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City; not particular where in the country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; has six years' City reference; lady can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A MOST EXcellent English cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing; she makes good bread and cake, and can furnish the best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

C. C. BEDELL, OF NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-av., still continues to supply families with first-class servants of all classes and of all nations; also, well recommended servants can obtain good situations immediately.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy, young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; unexceptionable references; no objection to the country; either a public or private place; wages from $20 to $25 per month. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended, and prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY highly recommended cook, having a full knowledge of all appertaining to her business, in the City or to go to the country with a City family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread, cake, jellies, or creams; wishes to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of cooking; has good reference. Address No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable reference. Apply at 212 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of family cooking, soups and desserts; country preferred; satisfactory references. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN HOtel, club-house, or restaurant; most thoroughly competent; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-rate cook; no objection to the country, with family, during Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT FAMILY Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; country preferred.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in City or country; good references Call at No. 93 Houston-st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 11 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK. Call at present employer's, No. 151 East 21st-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL CApacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, active young girl, who has lately landed, and who has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, and be generally useful; or will take a kitchen-maid's place in a private family; well recommended for honesty and respectability. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE COUNTRY, by a neat, trustworthy servant; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE young woman in a private family to do house-work; good plain cook and good washer and ironer; prefers the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl in a small family; would do general work; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 304 East 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEWLY-ARrived intelligent girl for general work; is a very respectable and thorough girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., or at Mrs. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS IN one house, or to do the work of a small private family; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., first floor, can furnish private families, hotels, boarding and Summer-houses with a superior class of French, German, English and Irish servants, City or country, for any capacities. Please send or leave your orders. They will be promptly attended to.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A BRIGHT, intelligent young girl lately landed; will be willing to be useful in any capacity where her services may be required, or will act as chamber-maid; can attend rooms and keep them in nice order; will be recommended for honesty, character, &c.; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-EDUcated and accomplished young German girl, as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker and hair-dresser; willing to travel or live in the country; best references from last place. Inquire at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A VERY REspectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressing hair, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has seven years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended English Protestant lady's maid; is thoroughly competent in all duties of maid, and is a beautiful dress-maker and hair-dresser. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; first-class lady's maid and seamstress; knows how to sew by hand and machine; best of City reference. Address No. 525 6th-av., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman who understands her work in every branch; is a fine fluter, beautiful polisher, and cannot be excelled in ironing fine garments; will work for moderate wages in a private family; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN, and very best laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner, or chamber-maid, laundress or fine washing; very highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT laundress, who does clear starching, fluting, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, either in a private family, Summer-house, or small hotel; she is a superior polisher and ironer of shirts. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl; understands fluting, polishing, &c., in the best style; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; fully competent.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a neat sewer; will assist in chamber-work; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; best of references; can be seen for two days at No. 620 2d-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman; understands the proper care of children; is very patient and highly recommended; can do plain sewing and light chamber-work. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 621 6th-av., top floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, who speaks French and English, to travel with a family going to Europe, to take charge of grown children. Call or address No. 325 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

1873. NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED. 1873.
EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS
IN
OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, &c.
CLUNY, YAK, ANTIQUE, AND LLAMA LACES.
CAPES, SACQUES, SCARFS, VAILS, HAMBURG BANDS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTINGS, & PASSEMENTERIES, BELTS, SATCHELS, &c.
UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND STYLE.
MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

Large Consignment from Europe.
MUST BE SOLD!
HEAVY AUCTION PURCHASES!
PRIVATE SALE! PURCHASES FOR CASH!
AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
E. RIDLEY & SON,
NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Thousands of Parasols.

Children's Lined, in Colors, 50c., 75c.
Ladies' Lined, 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1.
Examine our Stock of Changeables, Fringed and Lined.
Also, Serge and Plain Silk Umbrellas; you will find them greatly below last week's prices.

Straw Goods!

Florida and Palmetto Hats at 50c., 75c., and $1 up.
Over 5,000 Cases of Hair, Chip, Milan, and other desirable Braids and Shapes, from 15c. to $1 50 each, nearly Half Previous Prices.
CHEAP Line of Gros Grain Bonnets and Sash Ribbons. Every New Shade, from 10c. to 40c., all Silk.
7-inch Sash Ribbons, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., up.
6 and 7 inch Watered Sash Ribbons at 55c., 65c. and 85c.
FANS! FANS! FANS! Everything New. Examine, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.

SPECIALTIES!
At Nearly Half Price.
REAL LACES.

Lace Shawls and Sacques. Swiss Ties.
Guipure Laces. Ruffling, Parasol Covers.
Passementerie, Trimming. Fringes and Ornaments.
Paris and Vienna Goods.
Oxidized Goods. Down! down.

Silver-Plated Ware.

Leather Bags and Satchels, 50c., 75c., $1 up. Bargains.
English Hosiery, bargains, consigned.
Infants' and Children's Carriages.
Whalebone Corsets, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
Look at our Jewelry, Pocket-books, Leather Belts.
Ladies' and Misses' Linen and Cambric Underclothing.

Bargains in this Department.

One thousand new trimmed Hats and Bonnets this week, from $2 50 each to $35.
FRENCH FLOWERS TO-DAY!!
FRENCH FLOWERS TO-DAY!!!
10,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., up.

KID GLOVES.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, NEW SHADES AND COLORS.
1,000 dozen One-button at 45c. to 75c.
1,500 dozen Two-button at 50c., 75c., and $1 a pair.
2,500 dozen Edward, super., warranted, at $1 25 to $1 50 a pair.
500 dozen Two-button, slightly damaged, at $1 a pair.
Best Low-Priced Gloves in America.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311½ GRAND, and
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN STS., NEW-YORK.
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1851.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Nurse, or Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; experienced with the care of young and growing children, or make herself useful; very best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability; kind and attentive; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS A competent nurse and seamstress; not afraid of work; is very neat and pleasant, and comes highly recommended. Inquire at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st, near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; neat, sober, and industrious; comes with best references; willing to go into the country; can take full charge of two or three children. Inquire at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, as nurse for growing children; is thoroughly competent and capable to take the whole charge; is a good seamstress; the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 West 56th-st., third flat.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference from first families; City or country. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Protestant woman; can take entire charge of children and do sewing; good reference. Address French Nurse, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; has just arrived from Europe; as nurse for one or two walking children; has first-class reference. Can be seen on Monday, 9th, from 10 to 12 at No. 118 East 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS a very superior infant nurse; has unexceptionable City reference from her present employer. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse. Call at 129 West 50th-st. R. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; cuts and fits dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair dressing; six years' City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., first floor.

TRAVELING COMPANION OR NURSE and seamstress.—By a very respectable young Protestant woman, who desires to go to Europe with a family; if cannot get the above will go in any other capacity; will be useful, and give unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 114 West 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—AT AUBREY'S SELECT Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs; highly recommended.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 250 7th-av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN (TWENTY YEARS) WHO has served four years apprenticeship to the draper's business in the old country, would like to get employment in a retail dry-goods or gentlemen's furnishing store; good references. Address ROBERT, No. 164 William-st., or if convenient, inquire in the store.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, TWO YEARS in a London hides and leather commission house, wishes for an engagement in a similar establishment in New-York, at about three months hence; salary moderate; best references. Letters received by Mr. WM. KER, No. 63 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER IN Hotel, Summer-house, or Restaurant.—By a Swede, aged 27 years; thoroughly understands all branches of his business. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COURIER OR VALET.—BY AN EDUcated and experienced young German to accompany a family or gentleman to Europe; speaks all modern languages and has traveled all over Europe; is willing to be useful. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and a good, steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A steady man, thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses and carriages; City reference from last employer. Address E. C., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, German; married, no incumbrance; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 298 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; SINgle; good references. Call or address J. B. McLelland, No. 33 East 17th-st., second floor.

AT KINZEY'S.

Great closing-out sale of Spring and Summer Goods.
$80,000 worth of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, half-price.
Gros Grain Ribbons, 8c. yard up.
Cord edge Ribbons, 4c. up.
Watered Ribbons, 6c. up.
Fancy Ribbons, 6c. up.
Sash Ribbons, 25c. yard up.
Plaid Sashes, 25c. yard up.
Closing out all our Straw Hats, 19c. up.
Closing out fine French Flowers, 10c. up.
Closing out Parasols and Umbrellas, 69c. up.
Llama Lace Shawls, $2 50, $3 50, $5 to $40.
Llama Lace Sacques, from $8 50 to $42.
Real Laces closing out, 7c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c. yard up.
Imitation Laces closing out, from 2c. to 25c. yard.
Thousands of Silk Ties, from 19c., 25c., 31c. up.
Bonnet, Dress, Trimming, and Lining Silk closing.
Dotted and plain Silk Nets, 25c. yard up.
Hamburg Embroideries from 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard up.
Closing out Piques, Swisses, Lawns, and Nainsooks, 15c. up.
Rufflings, Tuckings, and Puffings closing out.
Ladies', gents', and misses' Summer Under-wear, low.
Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Sacques, Waists, &c., low.
Gents' Lisle Shirts, 50c.; gents' Silk Bows, 10c. up.
Lisle, Balbriggan, and fancy Hosiery, 12½c. pair up.
Kid Gloves, 25c. pair up.
Lisle Gloves, 6c. pair up.
Real Trefousse Kid Gloves, worth $1 75, at 92c.
Lots of Handkerchiefs from auction, 6c. up.
Bags and Belts in all qualities, from 25c. up.
Silk Fans from auction, 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c. up.
2,000 fine rubber Bracelets, with medallions, at 25c.
Oxidized Buckles, 22c. up.
Oxidized Chatelaines, 25c. up.
Silver Ear Screws, pearl, coral, and turquois 23c. pair.
600 Marseillaise and linen Hats closing at 29c. each.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
corner 9th-st., New-York.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,
We will offer some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
Closing several lots of
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak,
Ecru and White Cluny,
Real Point, Point Applique,
Valenciennes, Real and French.
Spanish and French Blonds.
All at less than cost to import.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.
Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol-covers,
Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Fringes and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman; first-class, trustworthy, sober young man; single; an experienced groom; safe, accustomed City driver; perfectly understands taking care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; not afraid to work; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days Wilson, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A DANish man, aged thirty-two years; speaks good English; is a careful driver and a good groom; can also wait on table, and is willing to be useful indoor or out; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man of experience; sober, honest, and industrious; willing to work at moderate wages for a good home and steady place; unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business as coachman; either City or country; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 132 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; SINgle; good references. Call or address J. B. McLelland, No. 33 East 17th-st., second floor.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK or Dairy Woman.—By a very respectable Swedish man and wife; no children; speak good English; the man is a good farmer, and can also drive, care for horses, milk, &c.; the wife is a first-class cook, and also a good dairy woman; would live in a cottage if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, GARDENER, OR COACHman.—By a Scotch Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, lately landed; understands all kinds of the above work as done in Scotland. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS gardener; understands the business in all its branches; good reference. Address C. H., Klunder & Long, No. 907 Broadway.

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WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT man of good appearance and a superior waiter; not afraid of work; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country; will go for moderate wages; a permanent place desired. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young man; good address and competent waiter; reasonable wages; very best City reference for character and ability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—RUY BLAS—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DRIVEN FROM HOME—The Comedian Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. L. Eben.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Thanks to Prof. CHANDLER and Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, civil service reform, with the assent of the other members of the Health Board, has been instituted in one of the branches of our Municipal Government. All applicants for appointment in the Health Department are subjected to a thorough examination which fully tests their fitness for the positions they hold or seek. No amount of political influence or personal solicitation can secure a place unless this examination is satisfactorily passed, and it is easy to see that by adherence to this system the Health Board will have officials who are entirely competent to discharge the duties devolved upon them. In taking upon themselves the careful scrutiny of the examination papers in all cases, Prof. CHANDLER and Dr. SMITH, aided by their colleague, Dr. VANDERPOEL, have assumed a very great labor, and it is gratifying to find that at least some of our officials are doing something practical in the way of reform. If their example were followed by the other heads of departments there would be great dismay, doubtless, among the politicians, but the Municipal service would be improved as it can be in no other way.

By the fire in Sullivan-street, yesterday we had a somewhat sharp reminder that we are not altogether exempt from the peril which proved so disastrous to Chicago and Boston. The calamity is relatively insignificant, but it is of sufficient importance to warrant the Fire Commissioners, who have just succeeded to a most serious trust, in using all the means in their power to make their department as efficient as possible. Political place-hunters will, no doubt, improve the occasion to prove to their own satisfaction that the extent of the fire resulted because the men absent from their companies were not warned by the tower bells, and the Commissioners will be urged to reinstate the bell-ringers. We hope they will not yield to this pressure. That firemen receive notice from the tower-bells when their services are required, in a sufficient number of cases to warrant the expense, is a delusion that has too long outlived the days of the wretched volunteer system, when we had much ringing of bells and tremendous conflagrations. The Commissioners can easily devise a system of reliefs which will never leave the engines short-handed, and they should devote themselves to this task rather than waste their time in listening to appeals for the restoration of the ringers.

The annual message of Gov. STRAW, of New-Hampshire, gives an interesting and flattering view of State affairs. The State debt is but a trifle over four millions, ($4,138,124,) and is being steadily reduced. The average interest is six per cent., and the annual expenses, exclusive of interest, are only $163,545. The savings banks of the State are sixty-one in number, their assets $29,758,782, and the proportion of surplus a little more than four and one-third per cent. The increase of deposits during the last year was fourteen per cent., and the ratio of depositors to population is nearly as one to three, which is larger than in any portion of our own State, save, possibly, this City, and is a very remarkable showing. The State Prison paid a profit last year of $8,000, making $20,000 in all, and the Governor believes that with this ratio of profit the prison can, before many years, be rebuilt without cost to the State. On the temperance question, the Governor says that he "has never seen or heard any evidence that has led him to believe that any great regard has been paid to the prohibitory laws, at least for any length of time, in any of the larger towns or cities." He recommends a change in the laws, allowing the sale of liquors to be licensed at the option of localities.

We are reminded by the proceedings of the Ministerial Association of Syracuse in relation to the solemnization of marriages, that the late Legislature tinkered at the marriage laws of the State to very little purpose. The only change of importance is that giving the person performing the ceremony the power to examine the parties under oath as to their right to contract marriage, and declaring that the making of any false statement under this oath "shall be deemed willful and corrupt perjury." This is a step in the right direction, as it permits the application of a much-needed restraint, but it will do nothing to supply a long-felt want in the more complete registration of marriages. This is of the gravest importance to the public as a matter of vital statistics, and it is equally important to private interests in the numerous cases when it is necessary to have that indisputable proof of a marriage which can be best furnished by a public record. The only way by which anything like a complete registration of marriages can be obtained is by the license system, which has been so thoroughly tested in Ohio. The same method, if adopted in New-York, cannot cause any injury to the parties to the contract, while it might often be of inestimable value to them, and would certainly be a great public benefit.

Hints continue to come from Washington as to the possibility of another Arctic expedition, ostensibly to search for the *Polaris*, but we are told if undertaken it must be by private enterprise, as the Government has no funds to devote to the purpose. There is comfort in this news to the extent that it diminishes the chances of a further waste of human life in vain endeavors to tear from nature a secret that has already caused the sacrifice of so many noble men without avail. The excuse now given for a new expedition, for the present is wholly untenable. If Capt. BUDDINGTON continue in the Arctic regions to search for the rescued company who were parted from the *Polaris* on the ice-floe, he certainly will not do so for a length of time, which will put his ship or the lives under his charge in additional danger. To send another crew to be exposed to the rigors of those regions, merely to inform him that the lost are found, is not a project that can be defended on the ground of its humanity. Unless there is a reasonable certainty of the rescue of human beings who would otherwise perish, another Arctic expedition cannot be justified. Let the north keep the secret which has cost so much in human suffering, and which after all has no practical value to mankind.

Bellevue as a Hospital.

In considering the propriety of taking the Bellevue property for prison purposes, it must first be determined whether it is now fit, or can long be available, for the hospital uses to which it has been devoted for so many years. We are ready to admit that if this question can be answered in the affirmative, the agitation to remove the hospital and erect the prison on its site should, in the public interests, immediately cease. No community is justified in making changes in its affairs from mere caprice, and to destroy a great institution like Bellevue Hospital, unless the necessity for such action is imperative, would be wholly inexcusable. To uproot this time-honored refuge for the indigent sick merely to obtain a site for a prison, could not be defended. But if it shall appear that Bellevue is no longer a credit to the City, but has become in fact a charnel-house instead of a hospital, a decent regard for the commonest claims of humanity demands its instant demolition and that the ground be put to other uses.

At a time when a decision of this point is a matter of great economic interest to the City, it is fortunate that we have abundant evidence for arriving at a correct judgment. If there is anything which is entirely beyond dispute, when examined in the light of competent testimony, it is that Bellevue is a disgrace to our City. This morning we publish a few of the many statements of experts which can be obtained on this point, and it will be seen that they are unanimous in condemnation of the hospital. One of the witnesses, who is a most eminent practitioner, with many years' experience in Bellevue, and thoroughly informed of the matter whereof he speaks, is especially explicit. The buildings have become so thoroughly saturated with hospital poisons that a surgical operation is attended with extreme danger, and the mildest of ailments become formidable diseases. Infected at all times and in all parts with erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and other horrors, the buildings should not be occupied another day for the present purposes. As a sample of the mortality constantly occurring, it may be mentioned that one in every eleven of the women in the lying-in wards die, while the mortality in the public hospitals of Europe, in such cases, is only one in every thirty-three, and in private hospitals only one in every 112. This discreditable fact appears openly on the official records of the institution, and is alone sufficient to call for the abandonment of the hospital.

But it is by no means alone. It is a matter of common notoriety that surgical cases are unusually fatal in Bellevue. An amputation is almost certain death, and minor operations not infrequently have the same result, owing to the poisoning of the wounds. It is necessary to constantly shift surgical cases from one ward to another, and to use extraordinary precautions to preserve the life of the unfortunate subject in any case whatever. The experts upon whom our reporters have called are unanimous in the opinion that Bellevue should be at once abandoned, and it is a well known fact that this sentiment is shared by all physicians having any knowledge of the matter, unless it may be some few who think the interests of medical science should be placed above the rights of the sick or mutilated poor, and this den of death maintained for the opportunity of clinical teaching which it presents. This inhuman view is not likely to be generally acceptable, and it is certain that, when the facts become fully known, a public sentiment which will not be denied will demand the immediate destruction of this pest-house. With the view of presenting all the facts in an official shape, the Board of Aldermen should order an investigation by its Committee on Public Works. This committee rendered excellent service in its investigation of the Tombs, and the benefit then conferred on the City can be more than repeated in the case of Bellevue.

The abandonment of Bellevue as a hospital will not inflict any heavy expense upon the City. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have ample buildings on the islands to use as convalescent hospitals, and the additional small buildings in the City which would be required as reception hospitals could be obtained by a trifling outlay. A resort to the pavilion system is inevitable within a few years, and it cannot be made too soon for the credit of the City. The small reception hospital is an approach to the pavilion plan, which answers as a present expedient, and of these we already have two, and would require only two, or at most three, more. The many advantages of this method are presented in the views of physicians, which we publish, and it cannot be shown that the expense would be greater than that of maintaining the present system. In addition to all these benefits, we would obtain the only proper site for the new prison which can be secured, thus saving the City several millions of dollars and the heavy legal expenses which would be required if the Prison Commissioners are forced to take the large amount of ground required from private owners. It is certain Bellevue must be put to other than hospital uses within a few years, and the proper policy is to abandon it now when the ground can be used to such great advantage, and before the hospital becomes even more of a disgrace to a City that has boasted, and not without reason, of the intelligent munificence of its charities.

Illustrations of an Elective Judiciary.

We referred, the other day, to two significant illustrations of the system of choosing judges by popular vote, which had occurred in the State of Illinois. They were instances in which the election of a judge had been made to turn directly on the nature of the interpretation of the law which he had made. In the one instance a Judge LAWRENCE had been called upon to decide upon the constitutionality of an act regulating railroad freights. He had declared that, in his opinion, the railroads had been granted, in their charters, the power to fix reasonable charges for the carrying of freight; that charters were in the nature of a contract, and had been so adjudicated in the famous Dartmouth College case; that as long as this decision was unreversed, it was a precedent by which he was compelled to be guided, and that the question of what was a reasonable charge was one for the courts to consider and act upon in each individual case, and could not be settled by an act of the Legislature fixing maximum rates. On this decision was based the opposition to Judge LAWRENCE'S re-election. It took a peculiar form. The decision was criticised freely in the journals of the rural districts of the State. A considerable sentiment of hostility to the Judge was thus awakened among the farmers who had looked to the Legislature to correct the acknowledged impositions and discriminations of the railway companies. Then a number of adroit political demagogues, who had no just pretension to represent the farmers, got up what was called a Farmers' Convention, and induced a lawyer by the name of CRAIG to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the seat occupied by Judge LAWRENCE. After considerable discussion of the matter, the officials of the genuine farmers' organizations repudiated the nomination of Mr. CRAIG, and advised the farmers to take no part in securing his election. When the election occurred, it was found that there was an almost universal indifference as to the result. The vote was very light. Whatever portion of the community may have believed that Judge LAWRENCE had simply done his duty and fulfilled the obligations of the oath he had assumed with his office, very few thought it worth while to vindicate his course at the polls. Whatever portion of the farmers appreciated Judge LAWRENCE'S courage and integrity, a considerable number lent themselves to the selfish and immoral movement which had placed his opponent in nomination. The Judge was defeated by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000.

In the other instance a Judge BOOTH, of Chicago, had decided that being an active temperance man did not disqualify a juror for acting in a case of violation of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. This was a far worse case than the one we have described above. The opposition that was made to Judge BOOTH'S re-election originated with the liquor-selling class, and with the least respectable section of it. His competitor, a third-rate lawyer by the name of "SAM" ASHTON, was known and was everywhere described as the "bummers' candidate." ASHTON received 6,318 votes, and BOOTH 8,461, and it is the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune* that ASHTON would have been elected but for a hasty and extraordinary effort made by the friends of an honest judiciary, literally at the eleventh hour. It being discovered that the candidate of the rum-shops was running ahead by 11 A. M. of the morning of election, messengers were dispatched to every part of the City, the streets were quickly flooded with printed appeals to voters; the Board of Trade was adjourned and the members and all their employes "turned out" to the polls. Yet, after this extraordinary and characteristic burst of energy, the upright Judge gained but a trifling advantage over the "bummers' candidate" in Chicago, the greater part of his majority being cast in the country towns of Cook County.

We do not mean to say that nothing of this kind could have occurred had the Judges been appointed. Corruption, and the influence of selfish or partisan motives, is something not impossible under the appointive system. But we think it is obvious that had the appointment in these cases rested with Gov. BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and had an attempt been made to secure a judge for the express purpose of changing the interpretation of the law, it would not have come so near success. And if it had succeeded, it would have been possible to prevent its repetition by the odium that could and would have been cast upon the appointing officer. As it is, whatever uneasiness may have been momentarily excited by this experience will soon die out of the public mind. It will be impossible to fasten public attention upon the fact that there is danger in the system, and that it is liable to recur until that system is changed.

This fact has a very immediate interest for our own people. At the next general election the voters of our State will be called upon to decide whether the judiciary in all our principal courts shall be appointed or elected. In giving their decision they ought to weigh well, not only the immediate results in a few cases of either system, but the probable efficiency in the long run of each. We think it is not difficult to perceive that the system of appointment offers a clearer and more definite responsibility on the part of those making the choice. To this extent, therefore, it discourages ill-considered, selfish, or partisan action.

Dwelling-Houses.

The Philadelphia papers are commenting, with a good deal of complacency, upon the relative number of dwelling-houses in their city and New-York. As is not by any means always the case when people compare themselves with their neighbors, their self-satisfaction, in the present instance, must be acknowledged to be pretty well-founded. According to the last census, the number of dwelling-houses there was 48,322 greater than here, or considerably more than double, in proportion to the population. The average number of persons to a house here was nearly 15. There, it was a little over 6; the exact figures being 14.72, and 6.01. The whole number of dwelling-houses there was 112,336. Here it was 64,044.

This comparison between the two cities is in some respects not entirely a fair one. The corporate limits of Philadelphia include a considerable rural and semi-rural territory. The area, according to the charter, is about 120 square miles, and there are fully one-tenth of the population who can scarcely be spoken of as city residents. On the other hand, what the census includes in New-York is the more crowded portion of what is in many important points of view really New-York. But making all allowance for this, the difference is a most striking one. And it should be remembered that the average does not express the whole or even the principal part of the facts. Fourteen or fifteen individuals to a house means a great deal more than fourteen or fifteen, after we deduct all the families who are in such circumstances as to be able to have a house to each family.

We have, on many occasions, spoken very fully and plainly about the crowded tenement-houses occupied by the poor in this City, and it is not necessary for us here to enlarge upon them. An evil of far less magnitude, but still one of no small importance, is the number of families in tolerably good circumstances whom the crowded condition of the City forces into boarding-houses and hotels. A boarding-house, under the most favorable conditions is, especially where there are children, a very forlorn substitute for a home. Children who thus grow up may go to good schools, and may be admirably taught in the use of their own, and perhaps other languages; but there is one beautiful and eloquent English word, the word "home," which they cannot by any possibility fully understand. It is no small loss for a child to grow up ignorant of the meaning of this word, and destitute of all associations with the idea it indicates. But apart from the effects of this privation upon the happiness and character of children, the system of a number of families living in the same house and sitting at the same table is on very many accounts a bad one. The question how it is to be prevented is another matter, and presents a most difficult, and as things are going on at present, apparently insoluble problem.

The gradual disappearance of drab coats and broad-brimmed hats from the streets of Philadelphia has set the people there to looking for some familiar distinguishing title in place of "The Quaker City." With a view to this they have caught up the phrase "The City of Homes;" and are jingling it about, with the delight of boys who have got hold of a new slang word, or of school-girls who have taken up a new adjective expressive of intense wonder and admiration. We have no disposition either to criticise the taste of this phrase or to deny its justice, We certainly have no wish to appropriate it to ourselves. The condition of things here in regard to homes is bad enough, without being aggravated by any such bitter irony.

The small number of people to a dwelling-house in Philadelphia is not at all peculiar to that city, there being many others in the United States where the number is little greater, and some where it is a fraction less. The remarkable feature in regard to Philadelphia is that a city of such great population should be so little crowded. We earnestly hope that this will continue to be the case there, and that a similar statement will be true of our smaller towns as they increase in size. We have so much experience here of the evils of an opposite state of affairs, that we would most emphatically warn other cities to encourage by every possible means the erection of such dwellings as working people can afford to occupy, without having more than one family in a house.

The Scientists of the Sidewalks.

The popular interest now taken by all intelligent people in the progress of science is one of the features of the age. Every new discovery in chemistry and astronomy, and every new theory as to the origin of life, is at once received with universal interest. And yet, while we listen eagerly to the description of the last new fish that has rewarded the dredging of Prof. AGASSIZ, or read with respectful admiration of the last lot of inexplicable bones dug up in Kentucky, and so listening and reading plume ourselves upon our interest in science, we overlook entirely the efforts made by a class of earnest men to bring science within the reach of the humblest and poorest. Our attention and our thanks are given to the scientific men of the laboratory and the observatory, but the scientists of the pavement are treated with cold disdain.

Now no one can cross Printing-house-square, or walk the length of Broadway, without meeting those modest and undemonstrative men of science, the proprietors of lung-testing and weighing machines, and the managers of sidewalk telescopes. The devotion of these men to the work of popularizing science is something extraordinary, inasmuch as they seem to be without patronage or hope of recognition. There is, of course, no possible reason why a man should desire to publicly "test his lungs" by blowing through an odorous india-rubber tube, with a mouth-piece of suspicious cleanliness. To perform this experiment is to expose one's puffed-out cheeks to the derision of the small boy, and to achieve a headache, without the slightest apparent benefit. Naturally no one cares to undergo this unprofitable experience, and hence the scientific owner of the lung-tester apparently passes his natural life in waiting for patrons that never come. It is clear that, in this case, his devotion to science is rewarded only by the consciousness of the excellence of his purpose, and his cheerful perseverance in baking himself gratuitously in the Summer sun can but awaken our respectful admiration. In like manner the proprietor of the public weighing-machine leads a life of unselfish devotion to the scientific interests of a perverse and ungrateful generation. No man has the hardihood to permit himself to be weighed for the sole edification of irreverent loungers, who loudly discuss the truthfulness of the weighing-machine, and insist that the victim weighs at least 100 pounds more than the index declares. And who has ever seen the patient astronomer, with his dusty telescope, rewarded by the patronage of a single person desirous of seeing the rings of Saturn and the moons of Jupiter? The devoted proprietor of that unappreciated instrument is regarded with a certain amount of awe by the midnight street-sweeper and the belated newsboy, as a being quite as "chock full of science" as was the late Solomon Gills; but they shrink from gazing into the depths of his venerable telescope, lest they should see visions of magnified spiders and mammoth flies, the memory of which would haunt their dreams forever.

It is barely possible that there is a class of eccentric men who, living concealed by day, sally forth after dark a prey to an irresistible passion for testing their lungs, ascertaining their weight, and cultivating an acquaintance with the celestial bodies. In the secresy of the night these victims of scientific infatuation may approach the verge of apoplexy by prolonged application to the lung-testing tube; or solemnly and tirelessly repeat the ceremony of having themselves weighed; or muddle their intellects by gazing through the sidewalk telescope at the moon and the City Hall clock alternately. From them the scientists of the pavement may derive an income sufficient to make their profession a comparatively remunerative one. It is highly improbable, however, that any such class of curious lunatics exists, and we are compelled to believe that the street professors of popular science pursue their calling simply for the purpose of testifying, without hope of reward, their love for science, and their wide and unselfish philanthropy.

Over Sea by Balloon.

The proposition of a Philadelphia aeronaut, "Prof." WISE, to cross the Atlantic by balloon in three days, recalls the once famous but now forgotten balloon hoax of EDGAR A. POE. Thirty years ago it was published in the New-York *Sun*, and for a few hours set the whole town agog with wonder and delight. In those days the electric telegraph had hardly ceased to seem as impossible as such an air-trip still seems. And by fixing the point of landing of his fictitious balloon at Charleston, POE gained the interval between two mails for the undisturbed enjoyment of his deception. The hoax is worth recalling, not only for the intrinsic interest which such speculations must always have, but because of certain analogies with the scheme now proposed, which suggest either a curious degree of foresight on the one hand or some indebtedness on the other.

In POE'S narrative the great achievement is the result of happy accident, not of design. A party of English aeronauts, setting out from a point in North Wales on Saturday afternoon to cross the British Channel, are borne rapidly out to sea, and making a virtue of necessity, conceive the bold project of attempting to reach America. The party was supposed to consist of two professional aeronauts, MONCK MASON and ROBERT HOLLAND; Mr. HEWSON, the projector of an unsuccessful flying-machine; Sir EVERARD BRINGHURST, Mr. OSBORNE, a nephew of Lord BENTINCK; HARRISON AINSWORTH, the novelist, and two sailors. Besides these eight persons, weighing in the aggregate 1,200 pounds, the car holds provisions for a fortnight, water-casks, cloaks, carpet-bags, barometers, telescopes, &c., and ballast up to 2,500 pounds, the carrying capacity of the balloon. Among other articles is a machine "contrived for warming coffee by means of slack lime, so as to dispense with fire." The balloon itself holds 40,000 cubic feet of coal gas, and is provided with a marvelous steering and propelling apparatus of screws and springs and rudders, which the aeronaut of the present would dismiss with calm derision, but which to the simple folk of those days was a miracle of ingenuity. After various adventures duly detailed in journals kept by MASON and AINSWORTH, the balloon lands on Tuesday morning at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, making seventy-five hours from shore to shore.

Should Prof. WISE'S hopes be realized, this invention of POE'S will read like a prophecy—not the first time either that his restless imagination anticipated some of the most extraordinary triumphs of modern progress. In a paper written about the same time, called *Mellonta Tauta*, and purporting to be the journal of another balloon voyage, a pleasure excursion this time in the year 2848 of the present era, he clearly hints at the two greatest achievements of the nineteenth century, the Atlantic Cable and the Pacific Railway. His ocean wires, to be sure, are carried above water on gigantic floats, and his continental trains travel at the rate of 300 miles an hour, while "the passengers flirt, feast, and dance in the magnificent saloons" of the yet undreamt-of Pullman cars. Yet nothing gives so vivid an idea of the real magnitude of these two enterprises as POE'S wild, vague guesses at the truth that was to be, and remembrance of the good-natured contempt which, hardly a quarter of a century ago, met soberer aspirations in the same direction. The romances of yesterday are the realities of to-day.

It is curious, too, to compare the crude notions of aeronautic possibilities prevalent in POE'S time with the practical experience of our own. POE'S balloon, with 40,000 feet of gas, and a carrying capacity of 2,500 pounds, is made to carry eight grown men. Prof. WISE thinks 325,000 feet of gas and a supporting power of 11,000 pounds little enough to carry two. On the other hand, the time specified and the lime-heating apparatus present quite as curious coincidences. If the parallel should be completed by a successful landing of the Philadelphia aeronaut on the other side, who shall limit the future of aerial voyaging, or gainsay that before long people may be going to Europe by balloon with at least as much speed, safety, and certainty as, let us say, in a Philadelphia steam-ship. A few years ago the latter mode of travel was ridiculed as wildly impracticable. Yet the *Pennsylvania* has actually struggled across the ocean with a few daring and devoted Pennsylvanians on board, getting there, it is true, in a rather dilapidated condition, but still getting there. Let us not be too skeptical about Philadelphia enterprises.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a noteworthy fact that the recent change in the French Government is received with great moderation by all the Republican papers, even the most extreme. The Conservative papers, on the other hand, are some of them very bitter. Among the Republicans, even the *République* and the *Corsaire* advise strict obedience to the laws, and criticise Marshal MACMAHON with candor. Among the Conservatives, the *Patrie* accuses M. THIERS of "treason;" the *Pays* threatens the ex-President with banishment, and the *Univers*, (Ultramontane,) after attributing the fall of THIERS to public prayers, hopes that St. Gregory, the pilgrimages to Lourdes, and other obscure political forces, will give to France and the Church the victory over the Revolution. Meantime, M. THIERS' sole comment at the vote of censure is reported to have been, "Now, at least, I can speak in the Assembly without giving twenty-four hours' notice."

Further war has fallen upon poor CHARLICK. When the South-side Railway was projected, its managers in vain endeavored to gain the right to make Hunter's Point the western terminus of their road. This effort CHARLICK succeeded in defeating, being at the time in a condition of comparative prosperity, owing, doubtless, to a temporary cessation on the part of his engineers from the expensive sport of running over cows. But now the South-side Road being popular and powerful, has finally succeeded in its original purpose, and has secured a right of way to Hunter's Point. In a few weeks the South-side trains will run to and from that place, and the public will make unfeeling comparisons between CHARLICK'S cars and those of the South-side Road, as they stand side by side at Hunter's Point. Poor CHARLICK is compelled to endure this bitter defeat in silence, and he is even understood to be engaged in calculating the cost of building a new cattle-car, in order to be able to advertise—whenever he can raise money enough—that he has made "important additions to the rolling stock of the Long Island Railroad."

A case of very great interest to the owners of property purchased from minors was recently decided by the Illinois Supreme Court. The complainant, a Mrs. BARBARA KEIL, instituted proceedings in chancery to set aside a conveyance of certain real estate in Chicago, made on the 14th of March, 1853, she being then only sixteen years of age. In January, 1855, having passed her majority by about five months, she was married; and from that time down to the date upon which the suit was commenced nothing was done either by herself or in her behalf to regain possession. The case was decided against her by the Circuit Court on the ground that she had forfeited her right of action through not having taken advantage of it within three years after coming of age. The Supreme Court, in reversing this decision, held that the marriage of the plaintiff in five months after attaining her majority having placed her under the disability of coverture, she was not subject to the three years' limitation. The advocates of woman's rights, we fancy, will not be any better pleased with this ruling than the innocent persons who are to be deprived of valuable property by it.

Some of the old sportsmen of California are greatly troubled in spirit just now in anticipation of a display of perversity on the part of the boards of supervisors in the several counties of the State. Down to a recent date, it seems that there was no general law for the protection of salmon during the spawning season. The result was that the "close" months of one county would very often be the "open" months of another. The poachers took advantage of the opportunity afforded to catch fish in the "closed" counties, and sell them in San Francisco and elsewhere on the false representation that they had come from the "open" counties. The power for punishment, as a consequence, could not be used. In order to equalize matters, the Legislature passed a general law, which provides that the supervisors of each county shall make ordinances fixing the "open" and "close" seasons to suit themselves. The sportsmen have no faith in the wisdom of the supervisors, and hence their anxiety. It would certainly be a pity, after so much trouble and expense has been incurred in stocking the California rivers with fish from the East, if the poacher, through the "cantankerous humor" of supervisors, should have another chance to snap his fingers at the law.

The "dead-head" system on Illinois railroads is to be "closed up" on the first of next month. After that date no "free" passes are to be issued. Heretofore it has been a habit of railroad men in the West to compensate persons for services rendered by allowing them to ride over their lines during a given period without charge. Much of the free riding was also done in anticipation of favors to come. But, as it now appears, by far the greater part of the passes were issued to the individuals known as "chronic dead-beats." Under the new rule, exception will only be made in the case of stockholders, who, through the terms of contract in the leasing of one road to another, shall be entitled to demand an extension of the courtesy. For a reason which may or may not be obvious, the railroad men of the East have not joined hands with the West in this effort to effect a much-needed reform.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The Fund on a Firm Basis—Total Amount on Hand, $4,315 65.

We have received several contributions to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund, in addition to those acknowledged on Saturday. The accrued interest upon the surplus funds of last year has also been declared, and placed to the credit of the Fund. The following is a complete statement of the Fund up to date:

Henry Clews	$500 00
Eva, a favorite child, who was, but is not.	25 00
E. L. G.	20 00
A. W. C.	20 00
C. D.	15 00
A little boy's savings (now dead)	10 00
K. H.	10 00
Cash	5 00
H. McD.	5 00
B.	5 00
A. G. G.	5 00
R. H. G.	5 00
B. D.	5 00
Edward Southworth	3 00
Mary W. Southworth	3 00
Thomas S. Southworth	3 00
Alice	2 00
K. M., Jr.	2 00
Little Estelle	2 00
Dodo	2 00
D. F.	1 00
A friend to poor children	1 00
No name	50
Total	$648 50
Deposited with National Trust Company	3,488 66
Accrued interest to date	178 49
Aggregate of Fund	$4,315 65

We have also received a large case of fans for the use of the sick from T. Newwitter & Sons, of No. 321 Broadway. Contributors using initials when sending in their subscriptions are requested to write the letters plainly in roman capitals, in order to prevent mistakes in acknowledging the same. Inclosures passing through the mails should simply be addressed to "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City," and no reference made on the envelopes to the Fund.

In a few days arrangements will have been perfected for several excursions to follow the one announced for the 21st inst. Wherever our visitors have gone in the districts where the children of the poor are found, they have been eagerly questioned when the picnics are to begin, for already the news has reached them, and the little ones are frantic with delight at the prospect of a genuine holiday in the shady woods and green fields. When the excursions were commenced last Summer, we sometimes found it difficult to remove the prejudices or suspicions of both parents and children, because the fact that there was nothing to pay was something unusual; but the movement is now so well understood by the class to be benefited by it, that the only trouble will be how to accommodate all those who will undoubtedly apply for tickets this season.

The Poor Children's Excursions.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican, June 7.

There is scarcely a poor child in New-York City who will not devoutly thank THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the pains its publisher takes in raising funds to give these poor little ones one day of solid recreation. THE TIMES last year started the idea of a poor children's excursion, and by its pointed appeals raised a much larger fund than was anticipated, so that a surplus of nearly $4,000 was left, which will be applied for the same purpose this year. Such an effort on the part of one of the leading journals in the United States must meet the warm approval of every lover of little children. A newspaper so influential as THE TIMES, and with so much business to attend to, that can manage to spare time to look after the recreative enjoyments of the poor children of its City, is destined to revolutionize society, and arouse an interest in the care of our children that, perhaps, would otherwise never have been thought of. Why not make the project of THE TIMES national? Why not adopt a similar plan to that initiated by THE TIMES in every city in the Union? It will tend to make better men and women of our boys and girls, to feel that, although they are poor and friendless they are not entirely forgotten. A lack of interest in a poor boy or girl helps, in a great measure, to drive them to reckless acts that they never would contemplate committing did those in better circumstances throw around them the sheltering hand of friendship. Let us hope that the worthy example of THE TIMES will be followed by other cities.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The pleasantest reading we had during the awful heat of last Summer was found in the descriptions of the several excursions for poor children of the Metropolis, given under the management of THE NEW-YORK TIMES people. A large Fund was made up for this beneficent purpose, voluntarily contributed in response to appeals in that paper, and we venture to say that so much real enjoyment was never before realized from the same amount of expenditure. Among the many good works of the great newspaper, we are inclined to regard the Poor Children's Excursions as the most praiseworthy.

It was refreshing to read—it must have been more delightful to see—how heartily the little ones enjoyed themselves out in the country which was as a new world to the street children of the City. How many young lives were saved which would have withered away in the sweltering heat of the alleys and slums but for the thoughtful benevolence which prompted THE TIMES excursions, will never be known in this world. No doubt, however, those who deserve the credit found their sufficient reward every time.

It is gratifying to learn that the poor children of New-York will enjoy the same blessing the present Summer, under the same excellent management. The sum of $3,400 was left over from the funds contributed last year, and THE TIMES people will give the first excursion on Saturday, the 21st inst. We hope that the charitable people of the Metropolis will keep this Fund like the widow's oil and meal, so that the Poor Children's Excursions may never come to an end

COLORADO.

Pleasure and Health Resorts of the Rocky Mountains—Routes, Points of Interest, Conveyances, and Expenses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

"It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." It has been singularly hard, in spite of a fondness for variety and venture, to teach the American tourists the trick of seeking other resorts than Saratoga, Long Branch or the Adirondacks. To be sure there has always been among the *bon ton* a slight diversion in favor of Europe. But then, outside of that, the tide of pleasure travel has gone one way with always an apparent bias for the old resorts. However, the Union Pacific Railroad has now been open more than four years, and gradually a transcontinental trip has become popular. The plains, the Rocky Mountains, Salt Lake, and the "Yosemite" are novel and wonderful enough to draw an increasing tide of travel, more particularly since the Kansas Pacific was completed, enabling the tourist to take in, en route, the parks, springs, and peaks of Colorado. It is now becoming understood that the latter alone is attraction enough; and so, for this season, at least, a large numbers of tourists are thinking of making Denver the nucleus for their Summer vacation, and detouring from that point to the various resorts that the Rocky Mountains afford. Some details of route, cost, sights, and advantages of such a trip will be timely.

The fare from New-York to Denver is $72 50. The distance is about 2,000 miles, varying a little according to the route taken. If the traveler goes by way of Chicago, his natural route will lay through Iowa and over the Union Pacific; if by way of St. Louis, he passes through Missouri and over the Kansas Pacific. In either case there are Pullman cars all the way, the same number of changes, and the same fare. The Union Pacific trains, connecting at Cheyenne with the Denver Pacific, land passengers at Denver in the evening; the Kansas Pacific trains in the morning. There is a new route by which Colorado may be reached—the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—passing through the Arkansas Valley. The road is, however, completed only to Sargent, on the Colorado border, where Concord coaches connect to Pueblo, the metropolis of Southern Colorado, distant 150 miles.

Should the traveler, after crossing the Missouri, take the Union Pacific route, he leaves Omaha at midday, passing no particular points of interest except, perhaps, Grand Island, where are located the company's car and repair shops; McPherson, in the vicinity of which is Fort McPherson, a fine company post on the south side of the Platte; O'Fallon's Bluffs, formerly the noted Indian camping-ground; Big Spring, where is Spotted Tail's tree, the only one between Wood River and the mountains; Julesburg, the point of supply for Fort Sedgwick, four miles away, and the junction of the railroad cut-off up the South Platte to Denver and Golden now under construction; Potter, a city of prairie dogs, their burrows occupying hundreds of acres, and Egbert, once the famous camp of the Sioux and Cheyennes. About ten miles from Hillsdale and 500 west of Omaha, at an altitude of 5,800 feet, the traveler catches the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains directly ahead. On the right he spies the Black Hills. The great Rocky Mountain chain gradually comes in view. Long's Peak and Pike's Peak loom up grandly, and if the day be clear the traveler, with the aid of a good glass, may discern the Spanish peaks far to the south. At noon the train reaches Cheyenne, twenty-five hours' run from Omaha, distance 516 miles. At this point the traveler changes cars for Denver. Ample time is allowed for dinner, and a few minutes' stroll through the streets of this enterprising city, the capital of Wyoming, may be indulged in. It has a population of about 4,000, and is the point of departure by stage for Fort Fetterman and the northern country. Leaving Cheyenne at 2 o'clock, on the cars of the Denver Pacific Railway, we cross the Wyoming border ten minutes later, and are now in Colorado, traveling directly northward. At 4 o'clock Greeley, the famous colony town, now claiming a population of 2,000, is reached. From here stages run to Fort Collins and La Porte, up to Caché La Poudre. Four miles beyond we pass Evans, another flourishing colony town, named in honor of a former Governor of Colorado. Conveyances can be obtained to Green City, Fremont's Orchard, and old Fort Wicker, down the Platte. We are now forty-eight miles from Denver. The whole Rocky Mountain range looms up grandly on our right, growing distincter and nearer as we travel on, until the mountains seem only a mile or two away. We pass Platteville, a colony town, and Hughes, where the Boulder Valley Railroad for Erie, Boulder, and Longmont intersects. A half hour's ride more, and we are approaching Denver. The spires of her handsome school building and dozen churches are first in sight. And while catching the outlines of the city as it comes fuller in view, the traveler's admiration is divided, and he hardly knows which to praise most, the glorious Rocky Mountain sunset or the handsome City of the Plains spread out before him.

If the route from the Missouri is by way of the Kansas Pacific the traveler takes a Pullman car late at night at Kansas City, passing through the thickly-settled parts of Kansas in the night time, and reaching Salina, the border of civilization, for breakfast. He is now out on the plains, and during the day passes many points of interest, sees buffalo herds, antelope, prairie dogs, understands the nature of "dug outs," tastes alkali water, notes the experiments here and there at tree planting and gardening on the desert. He passes Fort Harker, the old shipping point for New-Mexico, and Ellsworth, the largest cattle market west of the Missouri. At Fossil may be seen the "dug-out" where the brave Dutchman, single handed, defended his family and neighbors from an attack of the Indians, in May, 1869, and sent several of the redskins to their graves. Hays City, 289 miles west of Kansas City, is one of the mushroom camps, which had a population of two thousand when the terminus of the Kansas Pacific, and is now almost deserted. It is a half-mile distant from Fort Hays, the point from whence Sheridan directed the movements of troops during the Indian war of 1868. Ellis, half way between Kansas City and Denver, is reached at 3 o'clock. This is the dining station, and a good meal is obtained for $1, the prevailing price at all points on the plains. Buffalo Station, fifty miles west of Ellis, is the outfitting point for hunters, and it is in this vicinity that buffalo herds are most numerous. Sheridan, fifty-three miles further, is passed just at dusk. It was once the railway terminus, a brisk trading point, but the centre of ruffianism, and the grave-yard near by contains the remains of some forty men who were hung or shot during the "reign of terror" at that point. Wallace, fifteen miles beyond, is reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, and after supper the passenger feels like pulling the curtain and preparing for a good night's rest. Kit Carson, scene of some of the exploits of the famous scout, is passed at midnight, and at 7 o'clock the second morning out from Kansas City the train reaches Denver.

Should the traveler prefer the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line he will have an opportunity to see some of the enterprising young cities of Kansas—such as Topeka, Burlingame, Emporia, Wichita—and travel through the famous Arkansas Valley. He will pass the military posts of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge, and reach Sargent, the railway terminus, on the Colorado border, in thirty hours' travel from the Missouri. Here he will take a Concord coach up the Arkansas, passing Las Animas City, the newest sensation in Colorado, Fort Lyon, Boggsville, where Kit Carson's children live, and Point of Rocks, where the Government spent $100,000 in 1868 in useless Indian defenses. After a stage journey of 150 miles, Pueblo, the second city in Colorado in population and importance, is reached. Thence to Denver, 117 miles by Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Upon reaching Denver the traveler will want to stop a few days to take a good look at the "City of the Plains." He will find first-class hotels, where he will pay $4 per day or $15 to $20 per week. Stylish double outfits for a drive about the city and surroundings can be had at $10 per day. The streets are naturally hard, and equal to the paved streets of Eastern cities. Among the neighborhood drives that can be indulged in there are the Boulevards, leading to Villa Park—two and a-half miles of fine road along the hillsides, lined with trees. The park consists of 300 acres, laid out in ornamental grounds. Within the boundaries are sixteen miles of graded streets and avenues, along which have been planted 11,000 forest, shade, and ornamental trees from Eastern nurseries. The Villa Park House furnishes all the luxuries and comforts of a fashionable retreat, and from its porches can be obtained a magnificent view of Denver, the Foot Hills, cañons, and mountains. A drive to Swansea, two miles, is worth the while to visit the smelting works. A drive up Cherry Creek to the Twelve-mile House takes in a good deal of fine scenery. The Soda Lakes, twelve miles south of Denver, should not be neglected; nor a trip to Bear Creek Cañon, fourteen miles, whose rugged mountains greet the eye, and trouting may be indulged in. Bergen Park, also a dozen miles away, affords a variety of scenery. Here is a beautiful country abounding in groves of excellent timber and farms under cultivation. Either of these points may be made and return in a day, and successive days might be spent profitably in visiting the various attractions.

Before leaving Denver the tourist should arrange his trip. If he has only a fortnight at his command he will have to take the speediest means of travel—rail and coach. If he have a month or more he should obtain a tourists' outfit of wagon and horses, camping-stove and utensils, provisions, tent, fishing-tackle, gun and ammunition—all of which can be found in variety and abundance at moderate charge. A trip by rail and coach may be arranged as follows: Leave Denver Monday morning by the Colorado Central Railway to Golden, seventeen miles; thence through Clear Creek Cañon, over the narrow-gauge line to Black Hawk, where coaches take the traveler to Central City, a mile away, in time for dinner. The Teller and Connor houses provide excellent fare. In the afternoon visiting the mines, stamp mills, and reduction works will consume the hours, or a drive to Bald Mountain, Quartz Hill, or the head of York Gulch, from which charming views may be obtained. The second day may be occupied with the ascent of James' Peak, eighteen miles. Liveries and guides are readily obtained, and the trip can be made and return in a day. Or, continuing by the same route, a day's ride takes the tourist over the range into Middle Park, a magnificent basin fifty miles in diameter, containing the famous hot sulphur springs. Here a good hotel and bath-houses are being erected. The temperature of the springs ranges from 109 to 116 degrees. The water contains white sulphur, magnesia, iron, and other valuable mineral properties. Grand Lake, a remarkable body of water in the north-eastern part of the park, may also be visited. This lake is the fountainhead of Grand River, one of the tributaries of the Colorado of the West. It is two and a half miles long by about one and a half wide, and at the centre is said to be 500 feet deep, probably the crater of an extinct volcano. Here is magnificent scenery on every side. The water of the lake is clear and pure, and affords the finest trouting in Colorado; and about it, wild waterfowls, such as swans, geese, brant, and duck, abound. This trip, from Central, will consume ten days, and if made earlier than July, some difficulty may be experienced in crossing the range from the great depth of the snow. The distance from Central to the Hot Sulphur Springs, via the Central and Middle Park wagon-roads, is fifty miles. Grand Lake is twenty-five miles beyond. The return may be made via Berthoud Pass and Empire to Idaho Springs, or via South Boulder Pass to Caribou, or via Dartt Pass to Boulder City. But this would lead to another part of the Territory which we are not yet prepared to visit.

Idaho Springs should be the next place. It is the oldest and best-known watering place in Colorado. The town by that name lies in the picturesque valley of South Clear Creek, thirty-five miles from Denver, six from Central, and thirteen from Georgetown. Chicago and Soda Creeks, two sparkling streams, flow in at this point, and Virginia Cañon, a deep gorge, through which the wagon-road from Central winds its circuitous way, opens just north of the town. The hill-sides, cut by deep cañons, rise up gently in some places, at others abruptly, here covered with grass and there with pine forests. The mountains on either side reach an elevation of 1,000 feet. Towering above these, southward, are the Chief, Squaw, and Papoose, three contiguous peaks, varying in altitude from 10,500 to 11,000 feet. The Hot Soda Springs, from which Idaho has derived its fame, burst from the ground near Soda Creek, within the town limits. The water ranges in temperature from 68° to 115° Fahr., and the flow is sufficient to supply two large swimming baths with a constantly renewed supply of pure water. A chemical analysis made by Dr. Phole, of New-York, shows:

Carbonate of soda	30.80
Carbonate of lime	9.52
Carbonate of magnesia	2.88
Carbonate of iron	4.12
Sulphate of soda	29.36
Sulphate of magnesia	18.72
Sulphate of lime	3.44
Chloride of sodium	4.16
Silicate of soda	4.00
Grains	107.00

The bathing facilities are excellent. There are good hotels, and every attraction for the tourist. While tarrying here a drive to Fall River, two and a half miles, will reveal fine scenery at every turn. Chicago Lakes, fifteen miles, are worthy a visit. But the grand excursion, which should occupy a week's time, will be to Georgetown, centre of the silver-mining interests, thirteen miles distant. It is a busy city of 3,000 inhabitants, daily paper, daily mails, and excellent hotels. Its location is picturesque—at the head of the valley of the South Clear Creek, surrounded on three sides by the silver mountains—Leavenworth, Republican, and Summit.

The points of interest to be visited from Georgetown are Green Lakes and Gray's Peak. The former are distant three miles, and consist of two miniature lakes of clear water, whose soundings have not yet been reached. They are connected by a narrow stream, and occupy a space one-half mile long and one-fourth mile wide. Their altitude is 10,000 feet. A full day should be taken for the ascent of Gray's Peak. The distance to the summit from Georgetown is fifteen miles. There is a carriage-road twelve miles of the way. Prominent scientific gentlemen who have taken the measurement vary as to the altitude of this peak. Prof. Guyot says 14,466 feet, making it, next to Mount Lincoln, the highest in Colorado. The scenery from the summit is unsurpassed. Returning to Georgetown, after seeking out the numerous minor resorts in the vicinity, the tourist takes an excellent Concord coach to Central, nineteen miles, passing, en route, the famous Guy Hill, the pride of daring coachmen and the terror of timid travelers. The driver, as he manipulates the ribbons, will relate how Greeley, Colfax, Grant, and other notables, have had a seat on the box with him, the latter only a few weeks ago, in descending this long, steep, terrible hill.

Arriving at Central City, it will be interesting to visit Black Hawk, which lies on the east side of Clear Creek, overlapping Gregory and Chase Gulches. The stamp mills and reduction works are worthy a visit. The exact spot where Gregory made the first discovery of gold in Colorado will be pointed out. The old stone mill, built by Fitz John Porter, where a quarter of a million was wasted, is used for the railway-station. There are many other objects of interest; but returning, the tourist prepares for a new departure. This embraces a trip to Caribou, on Conger Mountain, twenty miles distant, made by coach. Rollinsville and Middle Boulder are passed en route. An examination of the famous Caribou and other mines will occupy a day. Then for a coach ride down through the famous Boulder Cañon to Boulder City. The distance is nineteen miles. En route, half way down, we pass the magnificent "Castle Rock," one of the wonders of the Rocky Mountains. From Boulder City the side trips are the Jamestown Mineral Springs, ten miles; Gold Hill mines, nine miles; Erie Coal mines, twelve miles. We are now on the line of the Golden and Julesburg Railroad, and may take a run to Longmont, the colony town on the St. Vrain, seventeen miles, and thence, by private conveyance, up the Big Thompson into Estes Park, thirty miles, where excellent hotel accommodations are found, and facilities for hunting and fishing are provided. On returning to Denver, distant from Longmont forty miles, we are prepared for another mountain excursion that will take in South Park and its attractions. This is performed wholly by coach. The ride from Denver to Fairplay, head of the Park, is made in a day; distance ninety-five miles. This place is the centre of the Mount Lincoln mining region, and contains a floating population of about 2,000. The hotel accommodations are fair. Several new mining towns have sprung up in the vicinity, Alma, Quartzville and Dudleyville. The side visits from Fairplay are Mount Lincoln, twelve miles, and Twin Lakes, forty miles. From Fairplay there is a stage-line to Colorado Springs, ninety miles, and this brings us to the base of Pike's Peak, on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, and just over the famous divide that separates the waters of the South Platte from those of the Arkansas. Colorado is the newest and perhaps vies with Idaho Springs in being the leading watering-place in Colorado. The town and railroad station is six miles from the springs. The latter are grouped, four in number, called the Manitou, Comanche, Shoshone, and Navajo. Near the point where they are located a fine hotel, villa, post-office, and stores have been erected, and the place called Manitou. There is a line of coaches to the cars. Among the attractions of this region are Glen Eyrie, five miles distant; Garden of the Woods, four; Cheyenne Cañon, four; Ute Pass and Falls. The ascent of Pike's Peak is a journey of sixteen miles—six by carriage, eight by horseback, and two on foot. The summit is 14,336 feet high. From Colorado Springs conveyances may be obtained to Cañon City—about forty miles—a place of beautiful surroundings, and possessing in its mineral springs and wonderful and varied resources much to delight and astonish the traveler. The points to visit are the Oil Wells, 6 miles; Garden Park, 10; Main Cañon, 8; Mineral Springs, quarter mile; Warm Springs, half mile; Iron Rock Spring, 3½; iron deposits, 12; coal and copper deposits, 5; Wet Mountain Valley, 25. Cañon City lies on the Arkansas seven miles above the present terminus of the Pueblo branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The distance to Pueblo is thirty-eight miles. About midway between the places are Carlisle Springs, where a good hotel and bath-house may be found. The water of these springs is cool, slightly laxative, and contains some iron. From Pueblo a carriage drive to the Huerfano and San Carlos Valleys, and to Mace's Hole in the Greenhorn Mountains will prove of considerable interest.

We have now pointed out the chief accessible resorts and points of interest for tourists in Colorado. It may be well to add, for the information of invalids, that at Denver, Idaho Springs, Manitou, Georgetown, Cañon City and other points there are hotels and private houses where all the comforts, luxuries, and sanitary advantages of an invalid's home are provided.

The prevailing price for first-class hotel accommodations is $3 to $4 per day, $15 to $20 per week; good private boarding, $2 per day, $8 to $12 per week. The rates of fare on all railroads will average eight cents per mile; on stage lines twenty cents per mile. Camping-out fits, consisting of a span of horses or mules and good stout wagon, can be hired at Denver for a month's trip at a moderate cost, or can be bought and sold again on return without much discount. The season for advantageous travel into the mountains is not earlier than the middle of July, and can be made pleasant and profitable from that time into September. And upon the return from park-visiting and peak-climbing, the tourist should tarry in Denver at least through the month of October, the loveliest of the year, for grand Italian skies and magnificent sunsets.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reference to its time-table will show you that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, through carelessness, is, by its advertisement, allowing you to mislead the traveling public, and this is but one of many instances of utter indifference on the part of the company toward its patrons. In this very advertisement it begs the public to seek further information by posters at the depots. In the New-York and New-Haven waiting-room at the Grand Central Depot, the traveler can seek in vain for any such information, unless by chance he knows that he can obtain a time-table by applying at the package office. This railroad, forced by public opinion, has recently issued excursion tickets at a slight reduction of price, but these tickets are only good on the date of issue, and only on certain trains. Who beyond the regular patrons of the road knows of these facts? How is the public to know? To be sure every one has a tongue; but the New-York and New-Haven Railroad official does not find it convenient to be courteous; the ticket-agent only shows himself to take in money; the package agent is too busy with drawing-room car tickets, and the porters and doormen are entirely ignorant as to the prices of tickets, train connections, &c. In every railway station in Europe a conspicuous announcement is placed, by law, giving the prices of tickets (first, second and third classes, and excursion of either class) from said station to any city or village to which they may be issued. How, I ask, is a stranger, and perhaps a foreigner, ignorant of the English language—although he can always read figures—to know when a train leaves, whether he can avail himself of an excursion ticket, or how much he is to pay for his journey?

One would think that the company would, from selfish interests, publicly publish its prices, for if one knew beforehand one would be likely to hand the exact sum. Again and again I have spoken to conductors on the road, and also to the waiting-room officials about these omissions, and the answer I received the last time was characteristic. Mildly suggesting that a time-table should be put upon the wall for the information of the stranger, I was answered by, "You'll never see anything more than you see now."

I think these statements will apply also to other railroads beside the New-York and New-Haven, and a law regulating railway stations throughout the State in these particulars would be appreciated by the general public as well as by

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Notes of Amusements.

The representation of "Madelein Morel" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, this evening, is for the benefit of Miss Clara Morris. Miss Morris' talent and industry have had frequent recognition in this place, and will, we trust, have as liberal a tribute paid them by the public to-night as the lady's best friends can wish.... "Ruy Blas," with Mr. Fechter in the titular rôle, is to be done at the Grand Opera-House, this evening....The Coleman Sisters are to appear at the Olympic in "Driven from Home."

Chinamen Leaving San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 1.

The enforcement of the sleeping order is driving Chinamen out of the city, and if the ordinances proposed at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors should pass, the number of runaways will be largely increased. They are leaving by steamer and by rail, and in large numbers. The City Treasury is benefited by the departure of the Chinamen. Deputy assessors are stationed at the boats and railroad depots, who compel payment of the poll-tax. On one boat alone upward of $400 were collected, which proves that more than 200 Chinamen must have left on it. The assessor is vigilant in enforcing the just demands of the law from John, and the latter is continually resorting to new schemes to defeat the assessor. Knowing that they cannot board the cars at the San José Depot without payment of the poll-tax, some Chinamen purchase tickets and walk to Schoolhouse Station, where they get on board without danger of meeting a deputy assessor. But this fact having come to the knowledge of the assessor, measures are taken which will defeat John in his new scheme. A deputy will be sent to the station, who will insist on payment of the poll-tax.

LOUISIANA.

The Contending Parties at Peace—New-Orleans Newspapers—The Press and the Courts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

The recent proclamation of President Grant has produced a beneficial effect upon the turbulent political agitators in this State, who have kept the people in a state of alarm and dread lest there should be other tragedies enacted similar to that at Colfax. McEnery has now subsided, and has retired from the conflict, for the present at least. He issued his last pronunciamento on the last day of the past month, in which he advises his friends to "obey the peremptory order of the President," and cease further resistance to the Kellogg authority. It would seem that he, with many others of the haters of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, are fully satisfied that it is no longer of any avail to ignore the right of the newly-emancipated race to share equally with their former masters, and all who sympathize with them, in the privileges of citizenship, and seem willing to accept the situation without further opposition. It cost a bitter struggle on the part of these ambitious men thus to submit, but they will find it far better to do so than to have continued a fruitless opposition that could only end in a disgraceful defeat.

NEW-ORLEANS NEWSPAPERS.

The *Times* of this city has for some time been advising mutual concessions on the part of the blacks and the whites, in order that the State Government may be carried on in the interests of peace and the development of the mechanical, agricultural, and commercial resources of the State. The *Picayune*, on the other hand, keeps up its tirades against everybody who does not agree with its views of what it foolishly calls the present usurpation. Its abuse of the leading Republicans here is incessant, and in the blind infatuation of some of the writers on that paper, assertions have been made the truth of which is now before the courts for investigation, the result whereof, it is said, will be disastrous to the *Picayune*. The leading editor of this paper, R. Barnwell Rhett, formerly of South Carolina, is well known to the country as one of the leading spirits in bringing about the late unpleasantness. Knowing this fact, it may not seem so strange that in the defeat which he and his party have sustained, he should seek any opportunity to pour out his venom against all who are connected with the party which produced that result. The *Herald* also is actuated by the same spirit as the *Picayune*. It is bursting with envy, hatred, and "all uncharitableness," because it cannot enjoy the same prosperity as its neighbors. The so-called *Republican*, as a general thing, is as mild as milk, acting, it is presumed, upon that Christian principle that, when one cheek is struck, it will turn the other also, until the head is nearly knocked off, then, perhaps, a retort is made upon an audacious adversary. A little more spirit in the interest of the party it pretends to represent would give more strength to the cause of right and justice. A new paper has recently been started here called the *Crescent City*, under the editorial management of Wm. Young, who during the late war was a correspondent of the *Herald*, but more recently the news editor of the *Republican*, of this city. This paper has been commenced under very favorable auspices, and is pursuing a course well calculated to give it influence with the business community, and secure patronage from that source. It is high-toned and independent, avoiding all bitterness toward men or parties. It looks very much as though it would supplant the *Herald*.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

The merchants of this city are discussing the probabilities of the ultimate completion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad through to the Saline River, and to Marshall, Texas. As this road is soon to be sold under the foreclosure of the mortgage bonds against the company, there is great interest manifested in the matter. What is desired is that some enterprising capitalist or capitalists may secure it to the end that it may be speedily carried forward to a completion of its connections with the Texas roads, and thus open a large and profitable trade between this city and that State. It is rumored that Charles Morgan, the proprietor of the Texas line of steamers, and of the Opelousas Railroad, may become the owner of the road. Senator William Sprague is also spoken of as the man who will secure this valuable franchise.

DUTIES OF THE PRESS TOWARD THE COURTS.

So much has been said in the newspapers of the country in regard to the action of certain judicial officers of this city, both Federal and State, that I desire to quote the concluding remarks of Judge Bradley, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in delivering his opinion upon the challenging of an array of jurors at Savannah by the counsel for the defense in the case of Philip Rich *vs.* James H. Campbell. This opinion of the Judge is well worthy the consideration of the conductors of the Press of the whole country. He says:

> In conclusion, it seems to me proper on this occasion to offer a remark of a general nature, which the circumstances attending the case seem fairly to elicit. If the public Press and the leaders of public opinion would give to the courts and officers of the United States a due share of that credit for honesty of purpose and fidelity to the laws which is usually accorded to the judiciary and public functionaries of most free countries, there would be less disposition to criticise and carp at the administration of justice in those courts. It is a sad state of popular feeling and public morals, when nothing can be seen but corruption and a desire to oppress on the part of those against whom not the slightest evidence of such a disposition can be adduced, but whose whole desire appears to be to administer the laws—it may be with firmness, but at the same time with mildness and impartiality. It is apt to give rise to a fear that it is not the functionary, but the Government and the laws themselves which are the real ground of offense. Every true patriot must desire and hope for a better state of things, in which mutual confidence may take the place of jealousies and suspicions, and in which every part of our broad and free Republic shall exhibit the old emulation for the national honor, and for the equal prosperity and advancement of every other part."

A few judicial rebukes of this character will have a tendency to correct the evils resulting from the lampooning of judges, without any other cause than the private or political pique of some of the foolish men who have the control of the newspapers.

A NEW PARTY.

There is a movement here among the conservative business men looking to the formation of a new party, which is rapidly taking shape, and bids fair to bring Louisiana out on the side of peace, order, and good government. This new party is said to be composed of some of our best citizens, and will be thoroughly reformatory in respect to everything that is required to secure an honest administration. It admits the quality of all men without regard to race, color, or previous condition; pledges a faithful execution of the laws, and makes no discrimination among citizens in regard to the right to hold office. It also accepts all the United States constitutional amendments and the laws passed by Congress relative thereto, and will be in perfect accord with the administration of President Grant. This movement was brought about by several conferences between many of the prominent and influential business men here and a number of leading colored citizens, who it is said will now take the field and endeavor to obtain the control of the administration of the State. The only objection that I have to make to the course pursued by some of the foremost men in the ranks of this proposed organization is the continual slang and tirade kept up against the "carpet-baggers," as they call the citizens of other States who are here to assist in building up the State's material interests. It is about time that style of vituperation was stopped.

Close of the O'Keeffe Trial.

The O'Keeffe trial came to an end on May 27. The Chief Justice directed the jury to find for the plaintiff as a matter of law, leaving to them only the amount of damages. After some time the jury said there was no chance of their agreeing, whereupon the Chief Justice, addressing them, said: "Gentlemen,—I have to inform you that this is rather a serious matter. I have as a matter of law directed a verdict, and you have no authority to disobey that direction; questions of law are not for the jury; if they were to be decided by juries, serious embarrassments would arise. If I am wrong, your verdict will be set right. I tell you that the law of the country requires that the verdict should be found as I direct. It would be fatal to the administration of justice that the jury should set themselves against the Court on a matter of law." The jury then found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hartford, Conn., had an auction of coffins the other day.

New-England is already complaining of the want of rain.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls Indiana's new divorce law the Hoosier Separator.

The house in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in which President Polk was married is now used as a stable.

The estimated cost of Chicago's new Grand Pacific Hotel was $1,000,000. The actual cost was $1,000,857 94.

The Indiana State University, at Bloomington, has twenty-five professors and an annual income of $40,500.

Judge William T. Minor, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Nov. 15.

The wreck of the steamer L. Richaud has caused a great falling off in the travel of tourists down the Lachine Rapids.

The Indiana editors are about making an excursion to Wyandotte Cave, and have invited the Press of Louisville, Ky., to join them.

A thrifty sheriff in Indiana, when he has an idle jury on his hands, sets them to work mowing the grass around the Court-house.

There are in Chicago's new hotel, the Grand Pacific, fifty-nine flights of stairs, thirty-eight miles of wire, 909 windows, and 1,070 doors.

The wild man has been caught once more, this time in Titus County, Texas. Of course, he eats nothing but raw meat, and he barks like a dog.

Congressman John J. Davis, of West Virginia, sides with Gov. Jacob in the question at issue between him and the Board of Public Works.

New-Orleans papers of the 4th inst. report the serious illness of Commissioner J. R. Weller, his disease being acute inflammation of the lungs.

Senator Morton's health has greatly improved at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, and he is about starting on his return to his home in Indiana.

A Kansas paper asks its readers why they will pay five cents a half-pint for pea-nuts, when they can make money by raising them at fifty cents a bushel.

A Peoria man has a nice-looking library, all made up of Patent Office reports, with the backs neatly labeled with the names of great authors and their works.

The people of Springfield, Mass., and vicinity will make an excursion to Central Park on Wednesday, coming by steamer from New-Haven at $3 50 each the round trip.

Boston will have no fire-works and no balloon ascension on the Fourth of July. What else it will have, save the inevitable address before the city authorities, is not yet decided.

A soldiers' monument will be dedicated at Camden, N. J., this afternoon, the second brigade of the New-Jersey militia and several civic societies taking part in the exercises.

A Portsmouth man contracted to build a barn for a specified sum and all the cider he could drink. It took him five months to build the barn, and he drank four barrels of cider.

The Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. If most of them would retain the originals perhaps it would be just as well.

For two years a young Pennsylvanian has been pursuing the seducer of his sister. Two weeks ago he caught him in Lincoln, Neb. and last week he brought him back to answer for his sin.

A California paper insists that $600, gold, is a liberal allowance for the expenses of a trip from the East to California, and says that it "includes the cost of transportation to and stay at every one of our great scenic attractions."

Raphael Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, attended a wedding in Newburyport, Mass., last Thursday. Owners of vessels destroyed by him were well represented in the company, but none of them seemed anxious for an introduction.

A father in Massachusetts, who grew impatient, the other evening, at the prolonged stay of an ardent admirer of his daughter, entered the room and invited the young man to remain to breakfast. The young man declined the invitation.

A woman in Middletown, Ohio, has excited the indignation of the town by cruelly beating with a whip her grown-up daughter, because she stopped to converse in the Post-office with a young gentleman against whom the mother has an antipathy.

A singular epidemic broke out in a Kansas town last week. Every wife in the town was suddenly attacked by an irresistible desire to present her husband with a nice little dressing-case, with shaving materials complete. An attractive young woman had opened a barber-shop in the village.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, a conservative paper, says that it is sure the unchristian expressions used toward Gen. Canby and others, by Gen. Hill, find no indorsement in magnanimous Southern hearts, and that many will concede that the castigation administered to him by Brownlow is well deserved.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has appointed a committee, consisting of Moses Greenwood, Louis Schneider, John Phelps, Bernard Soulie, J. C. Dennis, B. F. Joubert, George L. Bright, I. N. Marks, and Joseph P. Hornor, to inquire into the origin, nature, and binding effect of the many outstanding obligations of the State, and to report at the next meeting of the Legislature.

A little girl was taken suddenly ill in Baltimore, on Wednesday, and died in a few minutes, and they said it was from eating green peas. Thursday, her sister, fifteen years old, was sent on an errand to the residence of a clergyman, and an hour later she was brought home in a furniture-wagon, dead, and they have thought it time to investigate.

An appeal is being made in this country for aid in behalf of the family of the late Dr. Merle, best known by his title of D'Aubigne and his *History of the Reformation*. His salary as professor in the theological seminary at Geneva was always small, and he has died, leaving his widow and four children without adequate means of support and education.

The St. Johns correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* writes, under date of May 27, that the Newfoundland Government has agreed to notify the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that if it will consent to abandon its monopoly, the Government will abandon its pre-emption right; but, in case of refusal, the Government will maintain its pre-emptive right.

Gen. Meacham thinks Capt. Jack the best of the Modocs after all. He says he was the first and most persistent advocate of peace, but whenever he talked in its favor some of the tribe would throw a shawl over his shoulders or put a woman's bonnet on his head, signifying that he was a coward; and to their taunts and jeers he at last yielded.

Some one of the Jamestown Police put a man in the lock-up, Thursday, and left him there for nearly thirty-six hours, without food or drink. He might have starved, had not his cries attracted the attention of some ladies residing near by. A sort of an investigation was held, and the Justice decided that it was impossible to tell who locked him up!

A poor widow, now living in the southern part of Delaware, has had eleven children, seven of whom were terribly afflicted, being deaf and dumb, and most of them, in addition, almost as weak in mind as idiots. Some of them have survived and reached the age of forty years and upward, and when the neighbors bring them little delicacies they caper around in greater glee than would children.

BROOKLYN'S NEW PASTOR.

Installation of Rev. Alexander Reed in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

In the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity streets, Brooklyn, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., of Philadelphia, was installed pastor last evening. There was provided a generous floral display on and about the pulpit, and the services had special reference to the installation. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler preached the sermon, first congratulating the pastor and his new flock on the event.

The command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," St. Mark, sixteenth chapter, fifteenth verse, was the text. This preaching of the disciples, said the preacher, was carried everywhere, and no one of them was set above the other. Each one having a message spoke it; none hid their lights. Each, too, by his own conduct, introduced a condition of human conduct unknown in the world before. They represented Christ in their lives and daily actions. They wielded a spiritual force before which hoary superstitions tottered and fell.

It may be that the novel doctrine of the Cross of Calvary came then with a freshness it has now in a measure lost. But it was because of their likeness to Christ, who lived in the lives of His consecrated followers, that they were so successful. People saw that the sympathy of Jesus was still living in His disciples. Scoffers might make sport of the fisherman's preaching, but they could not deny the goodness of his life. When the Master commanded them to preach, He sent them also to shine forth as exponents of His doctrines by their own acts; and it was only by the same life a Christian community could have the same preaching now. The command was to each Christian present in the church. Did they suppose, he asked, that preaching was to be done by the small number of ministers called to the pulpit, whose few hours' talk each week was as nothing to the combined eloquence of millions speaking for Christianity every day? Christianity proved by its fruits was unanswerable and impregnable. If it purifies the heart, if it prevents sin, prompts to noble efforts for the suffering, if it denies self and brings heaven down upon earth, then did it establish its divine origin. Then no fool could drag it down, no philosopher attack it. A life of holy obedience to Christ was the most effectual way of glorifying Jesus. Such a life was the strongest manifestation of God to the world. The men of the world think vaguely of God, and what was needed was to bring home to them the labors and sufferings of the living Christ. What more beautiful than a life warmed by His spirit? What better answer to the skepticism of the age? The quarrel of the infidel with the Bible is in the fact that it points out to him the result of his sin. Look at the men that copy Jesus Christ, and say what could produce such characters? The man of true science could not deny divinity to such a religion. Every life, he said, was a sermon, and there was none so humble but it left its mark. There was no human deed but cast its shadow for good or evil. All, therefore, should work in the cause of Christ. The preacher concluded with an invocation of the Holy Spirit upon pastor and congregation, that Christ's name may be glorified forever. At the conclusion of the sermon the choir rendered an anthem and the hymn commencing: "Let Zion's Watchmen all Awake;" after which Dr. Evans announced the action of the church, calling to its pulpit Rev. Dr. Reed. The constitutional questions were propounded by the same clergyman and answered by the pastor. The congregation also answered their portion, pledging countenance, encouragement, and support to their chosen shepherd. Rev. Mr. Pomeroy then delivered the charge to the pastor. He advised him above all to be faithful. The word of God was a sword which he was not to let rest in its scabbard, but which should flash out the saving truth to all. His duties were many and exacting, but Christ's grace was sufficient for all. Souls were more precious than jewels, and it was his labor to shape them for eternity. The charge to the people was delivered by Rev. Dr. Wells. He dwelt briefly upon their duties to the new pastor, and urged them to co-operate with him in all things for the glory of God. After the singing of the Doxology, the newly-installed clergyman pronounced a benediction.

The War in Java.

By advices from Java, via China and Japan, further details of the war in Java are at hand. On the 8th of April the Dutch troops, to the number of about 800, made another attack on the mud forts, while the ships threw shells into it; but after bravely standing fire about twenty minutes, the Dutch were again obliged to retire. The Dutch loss in the day's action was said to be two officers and seven men killed and eighty wounded; the Achineese loss was believed to have been very great. On the 10th the Dutch troops, to the number of about 1,500, marched upon the fort to storm it, and, after manœuvring for a while, they made a rush into it and found it deserted. When the Achineese left, or where they went, was not known. The Dutch flag was hoisted and a guard left, and the force returned to their encampment. The fort contained twelve large guns, and it was to be blown up. The troops then commenced their march through the jungle, fighting their way. On the same day (the 10th) they stormed and captured a small fortress, and also a church, which was stoutly defended, and then pushed on toward the Sultan's palace, which was strongly fortified, indeed the strongest place in Acheen. On the 16th, the Dutch loss was nine killed and thirty wounded. Capt. Engelvaart, of the Coehorn, also died that day of sun-stroke. On the morning of the 14th, the attack on the Sultan's castle was made. The conflict was very severe, and the Dutch succeeded in taking a portion of it, only standing ground, but in this action their General was killed, being shot through the breast. This calamity seriously affected the spirits of the Dutch Army, who had great confidence in him. It was reported that the Achineese force under arms in and around the castle attacked numbered 10,000, and that the total force of the Achineese is not less than 40,000 fighting men. Many of the Dutch in the expedition had, it was said, begun to despair of its success.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
THE FIRE RECORD, ELGIN, ILL.

At about 11 a. m. yesterday morning, Mr. S. Lasher came over the bridge behind one of his fine horses at full speed, crying "Fire!" "Fire!" "Eaton's house is on fire!"

The streets were soon filled with men and boys, who hastened to the residence of Mr. Eaton on the hill on the west side. The fire caught in the attic from a defective chimney. R. M. Martin and some members of the Fire Department took two or three Babcock Fire Extinguishers with them and readily put the fire out. The engine was quickly stationed at the tank near the Waverly Mills, and the hose run from it part way up the hill, where they were informed that the fire was out.—*Elgin Advocate, May 24, 1873.*

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T. S. Arthur,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED NOVELIST,

Has just begun, in

SATURDAY NIGHT,

The great family paper, his last, and, we think, the best story he has written. He says himself, in a letter accompanying his MS., that he "*believes the interest of the story fully up to anything he has written.*" It is entitled

UNDER BOLT AND BAR;

OR,

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

☞Get a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT of this week, and read the first chapters of UNDER BOLT AND BAR. Nothing better has appeared for years.

For this story Mr. Arthur received the highest price ever paid for a serial.

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—*Advertisement.*

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, have some first-class grand, square and upright pianos, concerto and cabinet organs to let in City or country, or for sale on instalments, or cash, at greatly reduced prices during this month.—*Advertisement.*

Nor Greasy or Sticky,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE,
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Tooth Tablets are a perfect combination of utility with beauty. Recommended by dentists. —*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

No Family Should Leave their House alone for the Summer without its being protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It is always on duty.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, the barrel, the hogshead, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself, as well as upon the finely engraved Government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
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Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAGLEY—BOGERT.—At the Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, Staten Island, Thursday, June 5, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. T. Enyard, FRANCIS BAGLEY, of Buffalo, to ISABELLA LEE, daughter of Dr. S. V. R. Bogert, of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

BEARDSLEY—FAYERWEATHER.—In Brooklyn, June 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, D. B. Fayerweather, Esq., by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., assisted by Rev. N. Merwin, of Trumbull, Conn., MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, Conn., to LUCY J., eldest daughter of Wm. Fayerweather, Esq., of Muscatine, Iowa.

COMES—OLDIS.—On Wednesday, May 28, 1873, at the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. T. B. Romeyn, GEORGE N. COMES to S. FANNIE OLDIS, daughter of G. G. Oldis, Esq.

HUNT—BENJAMIN.—On Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. S. Robinson, WM. H. HUNT, to SARAH E., daughter of L. A. Benjamin, Esq.

ROANE—DISNEY.—On Tuesday, June 3, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. N. McVicker, of Harlem, SAMUEL B. ROANE, of Washington, D. C., to MATILDA F., daughter of Henry Disney, of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Sunday morning, June 8, MAY AMANDA, wife of John L. Barker, in the 28th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—At Norwalk, Conn., June 8, at 7 P. M., Judge THOMAS B. BUTLER, aged 66 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 P. M.

CHURCHILL.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday morning, in the 49th year of his age, WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Funeral services at his late residence, in that place, on Monday, at 12 M. Train from Barclay-street, New-York, at 10:40 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Montclair Depot.

COOK.—On Sunday morning, June 8, 1873, CHARLES J. COOK, in the 50th year of his age, after a long and severe illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christopher sts.

DAY.—At his residence in the village of Catskill, on Friday, the 6th inst., CALEB DAY, in the 76th year of his age.

DAY.—At Ponta Delgada, Azores, May 16, Mr. JAMES GEDDES DAY, formerly of this City.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 6, 1873, ANDREW, son of Wm. and Mary Ann Jackson, aged 19 years, 4 months, and 10 days.

Funeral services at the house on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, 10:35 A. M., at Forty-second-street Depot to convey remains to Green-Wood. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday afternoon, June 7, after a long illness, EBENEZER S. MARSHALL, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 10, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 48 5th-av., without further notice.

MAURAN.—On Sunday, June 8, 1873, JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 69 West 19th-st., on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken for interment to Providence, R. I.

PAGE.—On Saturday, June 7, of consumption, WILLIAM H. PAGE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDS.—At Huntington, Friday, June 6, 1873, JOHN MIDDAGH SANDS in the 47th year of his age, of lingering consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, Hunter's Point, on arrival of 5:35 train to convey the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery. Cars leave Hunter's Point 9:30 A. M., return 4:15 P. M.

SILLCOCKS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., June 5, 1873, MAGGIE C., daughter of James H. and Jane Sillcocks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 86 Paterson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

STEELE.—On Friday, June 6, Capt. JOS. STEELE, Sr., in his 77th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 394 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, Monday, June 9, at 3 P. M.

VAN WINKLE.—June 7, WM. CLARENCE, youngest son of Jacob and Maria Van Winkle, in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Academy-st., corner of Tonnele-av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, June 9, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WAKEMAN.—At East Greenwich, Conn., June 6, FLORENCE, twin daughter of Mary and the late Maurice Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., aged 17 years and 9 months.

Funeral from her mother's residence, at Southport, on Monday, June 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

WILLSEA.—June 4, 1873, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, JOHN J. WILLSEA, aged 70 years.

The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at No. 140 South Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother WM. H. GRIFFITH. Brethren of sister lodges are invited to assist in the obsequies. By order of

ROYAL G. MILLARD, Master.
WESLEY B. CHURCH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
IRON-FOUNDERS,
SALES-ROOMS, Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 READE-ST.
FOUNTAINS, FLOWER-VASES,
and every description of
GARDEN ORNAMENTS,
SUMMER HOUSES, SETTEES, and STATUARY
GATE-POSTS, GATES, and FENCING,
For City and country.
STABLE FITTINGS of the most approved kinds, and of the best workmanship, all at the cheapest possible rates.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

GAUZE
UNDER-SHIRTS.
ONE DOLLAR.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY.
and
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-ST.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATHS, No. 41 West 26th-st.—The largest and best-conducted Bath in the City. Well-trained shampooers and superior ventilation. Easy couches to keep cool on in hot weather. The Oriental Baths give health, strength, and luxury.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) corner of 5th-av. and 55th-st., will be laid this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Paxton, Tyng, Taylor, Ganse, and others.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL.—J. ALLEN & SON, late of Bond-st., have removed to No. 314 5th-av., New-York. Send for pamphlet.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ORGAN AT HOME."—A GEM FOR the organ! Just published, this new collection of over 200 of the very best and most popular pieces well arranged for the organ. Price, $2 50. Our previous publication, "Gems of Strauss," has sold over 17,000 copies, and the publishers believe their new organ-book has as great elements of success.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. By order,
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock, at the Club-rooms, No. 230 3d-av., for the purpose of revising the Association rolls. By order,
WM. H. FITCH, Chairman.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
JAMES FLEMING, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.
Election for delegate to Central Committee, (to fill vacancy.)

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election (to fill vacancy) at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange during the past week have been of an uninteresting character, and in no instance does the property sold call for special notice, for the total value of City real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, June 7, amounts to but $161,785, as against $317,150, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, May 31. The most important auction held at the Exchange, within the week was that by Muller, Wilkins & Co. on Thursday, June 5, at which at a second partition sale by order of the Whitestone Land Association, 399 lots located at Whitestone, Long Island, were disposed of for $54,785 in the aggregate. As at the first sale nearly all the lots were purchased either by or for the account of individual members of the association. It is singular that the general public has not taken a greater interest in these auctions, for the property is valuable, and thus far it has sold at extremely low figures. The clearing-out sale of the partnership will be made on Thursday of this week, as noticed below, when a finer class of lots will be sold than has heretofore been offered, and it is to be hoped that a better success will be met with at this auction.

At the suburban sales held during the week a good success has been achieved, and the market in this respect continues active. For the past six business days reports of various sales made have been received, viz.: Tuesday, June 3, sale by Jere Johnson, Jr., of 241 lots at Bayside, Long Island, for $28,830. Same day sale by O. H. Pierson & Co. of twenty-four plots at Wyoming, N. J., for $10,060. Same day sale by J. M. Gibson at Jersey City, N. J., of fifty-three lots for $30,000. Wednesday, June 4, sale by O. H. Pierson & Co. of thirty-two plots at Newark, N. J., for $21,491. Thursday, June 5, sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Ocean View, Staten Island, of 831 lots (the Barton property) for $32,540. (Nearly all these lots were purchased by Hartford, Conn., capitalists.) Same day sale by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., of thirty plots at Elizabeth, N. J., (Cherry Lawn property,) for $8,700. Same day sale at Ravenswood, Long Island, by J. Cole, of the Williams Mansion, two cottages, and some forty lots for $26,300; and same day sale at the Exchange by Muller, Wilkins & Co., of 399 lots, located at Whitestone, Long Island, for $54,785. Total sales reported ending with Saturday, June 7, $255,025. Total sales suburban property reported for week ending with Saturday, May 31, $387,050.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, J. Cole held an important auction at which some 150 lots belonging to the Cooper and Johnson estates, were disposed of for $120,000 in the aggregate.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week auctions as follows are announced, respectively in charge of the auctioneers named:

To-day, (Monday,) June 9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 199 Church-street, between White and Water streets, lot 21.2 by 75.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. J. Requier, Esq., referee, 1 lot of land 25 by 73.6, located at Brookhaven, Long Island.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Levi E. Hart, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building (with two stores) and lots Nos. 519 and 521 Fulton-street, north-west corner of Duffield-street, lot 34 feet front on Fulton-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Bayonne, N. J., on the property, at 2 o'clock, executrix's sale, by order of the executrix of the estate of Alexander Edson, (deceased, of 100 choice lots, all well located near railway station, and situate respectively on Avenue E, south-west corner of Maple-avenue, on Avenue E, north-west corner of Bayonne-avenue, and on Maple-street, north side, near the Hudson County Boulevard; an important sale. Special train via ferry from foot of Liberty-street at 1:30 P. M.

By ——, auctioneer, at Ridgewood, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, executor's sale by order of the executors of the estate of M. H. Williams, deceased, of a valuable farm of fifty-four acres, situated within one mile of the railway station of the Erie Road, formerly owned by John J. Hering. This property is well adapted for subdivision into villa plots. Train for Ridgewood from foot of Chambers-street, via ferry, at 11:15 o'clock.

Lindsley & Adams, auctioneers, will this day sell two cottages and eighteen building lots on Virginia and Kearney avenues, Sixteenth Ward, Jersey City Heights, at 3:30 P. M.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) June 10.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the premises known as Nos. 127 and 129 Thompson-street, west side, 80.6 feet north of Prince-street, embracing a plot of ground 45 by about 100, (rear irregular,) with two three-story and attic brick houses upon the front thereof, and a brick carpenter shop in rear; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Woodward, Esq., referee, of the two four-story and basement marble-front buildings and lease of lots, Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, east side, 151.3 feet north of Spring-street, lots each 20 by 100, leases dated March 12, 1861, for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of $10,500.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the extra large plot of ground, 100 by 206.6, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 624 and 626 East Fourteenth-street, south side, 88 feet east of Avenue C, the plot extending through to Thirteenth-street; the buildings consist of a two-story dwelling, 20 by 40, a brick stable, 20 by 60, and a corrugated iron structure, 70 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 101 and 103 West Eleventh-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lots each 22.9 by 103.3. Also, similar sale, James E. Beers, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 329 East Forty-ninth-street, north side, 305 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 20 by 100.5, house 45 feet deep. Also, adjourned similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 33.4 by 100, on West Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of White-street, and two houses and lease of plot, 50 by 50, on White-street, south side, 50 feet east of West Broadway.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of three lots, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh-street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth-avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 74.7 by 77.2 by 91.9 by 75. Also, Sheriff's sale of a house and lot on Second-avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lot 20 by 80.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of ten lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Sixty-second-street, beginning on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Great Neck, Elm Point, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale by order of James Blackwell, Esq., owner of 100 very desirable lots having 3,000 feet of water front on the Sound, distant two miles from Whitestone and but fourteen miles from the City Hall of New-York. The lots will be sold in plots of four city lots each, and are all handsomely situated. Excursion steamer for auction from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, at 10:30 o'clock.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Belleville, N. J., on the ground, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale of fifty-four valuable building lots, situate respectively on Schuyler-avenue, Main, Cortlandt, and Bayard streets, just north of Newark City line; accessible by both steam and horse cars, and in every way desirable, the streets through the property being not only opened, but curbed and flagged. The lots formerly formed a part of the well-known Van Rensselaer estate. Special train for sale from foot of Chambers-street at 11:30 o'clock; Twenty-third-street at 11:10 o'clock, via ferries. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 100 choice building lots, located in the Fourteenth Ward of the city named, fronting on Elizabeth, Sherman, and Frelinghuysen avenues, and the cross streets, known as the Earle tract. Railway passes furnished at auctioneers' office, No. 5 Pine-street.

By Monaghan & Co., at Long Hill, N. J., in the town of Chatham, Morris County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, foreclosure sale of a farm of 105 acres of land and buildings thereon, located on the Passaic River about equidistant between Summit and Madison. Sale announced as positive, without regard to weather.

By ——, auctioneer, at Peekskill, Westchester County, on the property, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dyckman, Esq., referee, of the elegant country-seat overlooking the Hudson River, known as Mount Florence, embracing a farm eighty-four acres in extent, with a large number of costly buildings upon the same. Sale peremptory.

Wednesday, June 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of a plot of five lots, together in size 100.11 by 125, on Eighth-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Central Park.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, executors' sale by order of the executors of the estate of John Preston, deceased, of the leasehold property Nos. 418, 420, and 422 East Forty-seventh-street, south side, 200 feet east of First-avenue, embracing a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 200.10, extending through to Forty-sixth-street, with a number of buildings on same. Lease dated May 1, 1869, for twenty years; ground rent, $2,400 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lauren Redfield, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Thirteenth-street, north side, 220 feet east of Avenue B, lot 25 by 103.3.

By Nicholas B. Conner, (with Hugh N. Camp,) at Johnson's Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Evarts, Esq., referee, of two lots on Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh-avenue, together, in size 50 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 3 o'clock, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the Vaché estate, of eighty very handsomely-located lots, comprised in the block bounded by Clinton-avenue, High-street, Quitman-street, and Waverley-place, surrounded on all sides by costly improvements—a sale well worthy the attention of investors.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Rutherford Park, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, to close estate, of a large number of valuable building lots, all eligibly located. Special train from foot of Barclay-street, via ferry, at 12 M.

Thursday, June 12.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James A. Orwell, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-seventh-street, north side, 283.4 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 16.8 by 98.9; also public auction sale of a handsome residence and five acres of cultivated land located at Islip, Long Island, the property of Dr. John W. Greene.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. M. Marsh, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Second-avenue, east side, 75.5 ft. north of Forty-third-street, lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 27 Norfolk-street.

By Wm. Abbott, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 59 Sheriff-street, and the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 299 Henry-street.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, third and closing-out sale in partition by order of the Whitestone Land Association, under the direction of Geo. W. Van Siclen, Esq., attorney, of 500 lots located at Whitestone, Long Island, forming the unsold portion of the property owned by the association above named and in many respects more eligibly located than any of the lots heretofore offered and disposed of.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Springfield, N. J., on the property at 1:30 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Capt. W. T. McJilton, owner, of 100 desirable lots, fronting on the main street of the village, the old post road to Morristown, and on Springfield, Linden, and Maryland avenues. Special trains from foot of Christopher and Barclay streets, via ferry, at 11 A. M.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., & J. M. Gibson, at Marion, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of the Marion Building Company, in partition, of 927 valuable building lots, the large hotel known as the St. James, containing 125 rooms, originally erected at a cost of $100,000; 26 modern dwellings, and 75 water or dock fronts: the whole forming one of the most important and extensive auctions ever projected in New-Jersey. Special train from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, via ferry, at 11:30 A. M.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Ferry House, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. H. Jones, Esq., referee; of a house with farm of 21½ acres of land, located at Northfield, Richmond County, on the road dividing that town from Castleton.

Friday, June 13.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of four lots on West Eighty-ninth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, and eight lots on West Ninetieth-street, south side, the same distance west of the avenue named. Lots each 25 by 100.8. Also, public auction sale of the two-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 550 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, between Nelson and Luquer streets. Lot 20 by 100.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the premises Nos. 142 and 144 Baxter-street, west side, 225 feet south of Grand-street, embracing a plot of ground 50 by 76, with two three-story frame buildings upon the front thereof and two three-story brick buildings in rear.

Saturday, June 14.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Fordham, Westchester County, on the property, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Harison, Esq., referee, of a plot of seventeen lots, with stone house thereon, eight of the lots fronting on Fordham-avenue and the other seven on Railroad-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and Nicholas Mooney, at Rahway, N. J., on the property, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of the following houses and lots: House and lot on Seminary-street, known as Turner Hall; house and lot, corner of Main and Coach streets; house and lot on Main-street, adjoining; two houses and lots on Coach-street, in rear; house and lot on Cherry-street; house and lot on Milton-avenue; house and lot on Elm-avenue; house and lot on Edgars-street; twenty lots on Elm-avenue, Whittier and Bryant streets; three lots on Campbell-street, and three lots on Grand-street, corner of Allen-street.

This sale will close the week's business.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 6.

Broadway, s. w. corner, 53d-st., 20.9x31.7	$20,000
Madison-st., No. 327, 62.3 ft. e. Gouverneur-st., 20.11x73.8	8,600
Waverley Place, n. w. corner Greene-st., 33.6x100.8	40,500
26th-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. w. 9th-av., 25x98.9	23,000
48th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. 2d-av., 25x100.5	23,250
53d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. Madison-av., 20x100.5	38,000
62d-st., n. s., 192.11 ft. e. 3d-av., 18.7x100.5	20,000
Same property	16,000
80th-st., s. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.4x102	15,000
84th-st., n. s., 345.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.4x102.2	12,000
108th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x87.6	10,000
117th-st., s. s., 63.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x100	8,500
3d-av., No. 1,979, e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 109th-st., 25x52	34,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 72d-st., 25.8x100	35,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 103d-st., 82.2x190	19,000
Same property	19,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Division-st., No. 59, 9½ years	$2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.—8TH-AV. below 57th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three or six full lots below 100th-st., at a low price. Apply to F. I. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M., only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE HUDSON—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land beautifully located, *with magnificent views of river and mountains*; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low, on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
Or CHARLES McCUTCHEN,
Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT IN the suburbs of the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one mile and a half north-east of the Court-house; high ground, and healthy location; buildings first-class; fruit abundant; thirty-six acres of choice land; price, $16,000. Apply to EDWARD MERRITT, on premises; refers to R. P. MERRITT, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot and Singer works, handsome new cottage, six rooms, marble mantels; also, another with four rooms; full lots; also, lots in fine locations; all on easy terms, on installment plan if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, offices No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2d-st., Elizabethport, every afternoon.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE IN Westchester County, an estate of 140 acres, only seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable for a residence or as a speculation; can be bought very low.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, INCLUDING stable, gardener's house, green-houses, &c., and fifty lots of ground (about three acres) in the centre of the village of Astoria, Long Island. Apply to F. J. DOMINICK, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK AND stone mansion, 84x127 feet, near the City, suitable for hotel institution or gentleman's residence. A. H. RATHBONE, No. 176 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS house for sale, on very easy terms. Inquire of C. POTTER, JR., & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT; FOUR acres; $6,500; Hudson River shore. Also, villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Near New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, brick mansion, 55x65; contains every modern improvement; elegantly and completely furnished; green-house, hot and cold graperies, choice fruit and extensive vegetable garden; coach-house, ice-house, porter's lodge; the grounds are in charge of a gardener, lodge-keeper, and assistants. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURNISHED, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, within a mile of the station; hourly trains to and from 30th-st., and other trains to and from Grand Central Depot. House well furnished; bath-room, laundry, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water; a capital carriage-house, stable, &c., and ice-house, (full;) large garden and ample lawns. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, TO A PRIVATE family, a first-class farm-house for the season, costly-furnished; location unsurpassed, with use of dairy, if desired; within fifteen minutes' walk of two depots, and thirty minutes' drive to steam-boat landing; reference exchanged. Address HOMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes. The new and substantial six story building Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-st., between Leonard and Worth sts., with steam-power and steam fire-proof elevator; the building to be heated by steam throughout; two spacious stores on the first story; the whole building or any part thereof will be let or leased, with or without steam-power. Apply to R. CRAIGHEAD, No. 37 Barclay-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—This is to give notice that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all his right, title, and interest in the following real estate: Three equal, undivided one-hundredth parts and nine fifty-fifth parts of one equal undivided one-hundredth part of the following-described parcel of land in Newark, N. J., opposite the westerly part of other lands, late the homestead of John Morris, deceased, viz.: Of the triangular piece of land on the northerly side of Market-street, beginning at the corner of lands belonging now or lately to Joel Harrison, running thence easterly along the line of Market-street about forty feet, more or less, to a point where River-street intersects Market-street; thence westerly along the line of River-street, forty feet, more or less, to said Harrison's land, southerly to Market-street, the place of beginning; together with any other share or interest that I may have as assignee. Also all my right, title, and interest in and to a certain patent right for the use, manufacture and sale of a certain invention known as a raisin-seeder. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the court herein.—Dated June 7, 1873.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors, &c.,
No. 1?7 Broadway New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

LOTS IN RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

This valuable property will be sold at any price you please. It must be sold to close an estate. A GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS. The advantages of Rutherford Park are too well known for comment. Twenty minutes from New-York by two railroads; overlooking the beautiful Passaic River; good thrifty people who own neat houses, economical, comfortable. JUST THE PLACE FOR INVESTMENT OR A HOME. Don't fail to go, whether you wish to buy or not. All are welcome.

TERMS VERY EASY—TITLE PERFECT.

Get tickets free of O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or BASSETT & EDWARDS, the Real Estate Agents, Newark. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 12 M.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, JUNE 9,
ON PREMISES.
Leaving New-York at 1:30 o'clock, sharp,

100 SUPERB LOTS AT BAYONNE, N. J.,

By peremptory order of Executors of

Alexander Edson, Esq., deceased.

These are some of the choicest lots in Bayonne, are in various locations, will positively be sold, and should command attention. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, collation, tent, &c. Sale rain or shine. Maps, tickets, &c., at office of auctioneer, or J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WEDNESDAY, June 11,
ON PREMISES, AT

Newark, N. J., VACHE ESTATE,

Executor's positive and peremptory sale of

80 Exquisite Lots

In the very Court end of the city, and surrounded by the most costly and elegant improvements. The block is bounded by Clinton-av., a continuation of Broad-st., High-st., Quitman-st., near Waverley-place. Sale absolute. Grafulla's band, Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, of J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or LEONARD & COULT, corner Broad and Mechanic sts., Newark, N. J.

Jere. Johnson, Jr.; J. M. Gibson, Auctioneers.

Auction Extraordinary.

GIGANTIC OFFERING OF PRIME BUSINESS AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN

MARION,

JERSEY CITY,

Thursday, June 12, 1873,

At 12 o'clock M., on the premises, by imperative order, in partition, of

The Marion Building Company,
COMPRISING THE
St. James Hotel, of 125 Rooms,

Handsomely finished and furnished, gas, pressure-water, every modern appliance for comfort and convenience, erected and furnished at cost of $100,000, together with the handsome grounds attached. From 75 to 150 choice boarders the year around. A FORTUNE FOR A HOTEL-KEEPER.

26 Pretty, Cozy, Modern Dwellings and Lots,
AND
75 Unrivaled Docks and Water-Fronts,

On the Hackensack River, said to be seventy feet in channel, and fifteen feet cold water at banks, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad Works, the largest and finest in the world; also to CROWN THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE IN NEW-JERSEY,

927 Super-Eligible Lots, Worth $1,000,000.

The most accessible, convenient, healthy, and rapidly appreciating of any sites near New-York, accessible by thirty-two trains daily, and THREE LINES OF HORSE-CARS. Only eight minutes from ferry; nearer City Hall than 23d-st. All closed out under the hammer, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. TERMS LIBERAL.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND, THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, AND A SUMPTUOUS COLLATION, WILL RENDER BUSINESS PLEASANT.

Take SPECIAL TRAIN, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, at 11:30 o'clock, foot of CORTLANDT and DESBROSSES STS.

For full descriptive maps, &c., apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane; JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or to J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 31 Montgomery-st., corner of Green, Jersey City.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN, COURTLAND, AND BAYARD STS., AND SCHUYLER-AV., IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.,
Being part of the Van Rensselaer estate.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, on the premises:

Fifty four lots on Main, Courtland, and Bayard sts., and Schuyler-av. The property is just north of the Newark city line; the depot of Newark branch of the Erie Railway is on the premises; the Woodside depot of the Montclair Railroad is within 600 feet; the horse-cars to Newark, every fifteen minutes, run through the property. The streets are curbed and flagged, water-pipes are distributed along the streets, which will be laid and water supplied from Newark City Reservoir within three months. Gas-pipes will be laid during the year. Title perfect, having been in the family for over 150 years.

TERMS EASY. Ten per cent. cash; thirty per cent. thirty days; sixty per cent. three years.

Maps and free passes at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, and of owner, S. V. C VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad-st., Newark, and GEORGE K. CAMP, No. 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, }
L. B. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON, }

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office south-west corner Lake and Clark sts., Room No. 3, second floor.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!
PERSMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM
IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, will POSITIVELY sell at auction, on the premises,
On MONDAY, June 9,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,

a farm of fifty-four acres, at Ridgewood, N. J., one mile from station on the Erie Railway. It formerly belonged to John J. Haring.

Good land, high and dry; valuable buildings and improvements; situation remarkable for healthfulness. A projected railroad will run very near (or through) the property.

Neighborhood is a superior one. The rapid growth of Ridgewood will soon bring this farm again into market in the shape of villa sites. A GREAT BARGAIN MAY NOW BE MADE.

Sale PEREMPTORY. Title good.
CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22, 1873.
Train for Ridgewood leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:15 o'clock.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, UNDER FORECLOSURE.—Magnificent country-seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson. TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, on the premises, at 12 o'clock. The Mount Florence estate, of about eighty-four acres, one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad; one mile from and 800 feet above the river, with charming views of mountain, river, lake, and inland scenery; location healthy, overlooking country-seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Three miles of lawns, avenues, and walks; over 2,000 large and beautiful shade-trees, with terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; over 1,000 choice fruit-bearing trees, more than twenty buildings on the property, one being a large and elegant mansion with twenty-five rooms, conservatory, billiard room, two bowling-alleys, 60 feet long; a large farm-house at entrance of grounds, and two farm cottages, beautiful Summer-house, handsome fountain, lake, and fish-ponds, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Peekskill at 9:10 A. M.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, plaintiff's attorney, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction under the direction of John S. Woodward, Referee, (Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 111 Broadway, the premises Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, on a twenty-one years lease, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. Further particulars, apply to
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRD AND FINAL PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION,
under the direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., attorney.
The best portion of the property of

THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION,
in all 467 lots, immediately adjoining the depot at

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

and all of them on sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized streets,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
to the highest bidders, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock,
at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY,
(Trinity Building,) New-York.
Call on A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.,
Or H. K. VAN SICLEN,
No. 133 Nassau-st.

Get maps and free passes, visit the property, and pick out your lots before the sale. It will not take three hours.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) AND BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The five lots situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., and between 8th-av. and the Morningside Park, and within one block of Central Park.

Terms very liberal.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in Real Estate,
NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

100 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEWARK,

Fronting on Elizabeth, Sherman, and Frelinghuysen avs., and the cross streets.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS EASY. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Parties going from New-York can take the train leaving foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12 M. on the day of sale.

For maps, free passes, and all particulars apply to W. H. KNAUSS, or T. C. SMITH, Real Estate Dealers, No. 741 BROAD-ST., NEWARK, or to the Auctioneers, O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 127 AND 129 THOMPSON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET.—The two lots of land, together with the two and three story brick houses and brick shop thereon, situate on the westerly side of Thompson-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Thompson-st.

LINDSLEY & ADAMS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO COTTAGES and eighteen very choice building lots on Virginia and Kearney avs., Sixteenth Ward, Jersey City Heights, five minutes' walk of Bergen-avenue Station of Newark and New-York Railroad, on MONDAY, June 9, at 3:30 o'clock; fifteen minutes to foot of Liberty-st., New-York. Fare, including ferriage, 10 cents. Take 3 o'clock train. For particulars apply to LINDSLEY & ADAMS, Real Estate, Exchange, and Auction House, near Court-house, Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, }
JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Academic Course to meet demand.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:0 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Candidates for admission to this School are requested to present themselves for examination at the School, between East 49th and 50th sts., on 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 23, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D.,
President.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—SITUATION TO TEACH IN A first-class school or to take the entire charge of a boarding or day school, by a gentleman and his wife; both are graduates and have had twelve years experience in teaching. For particulars address Teacher, care of Rev. Alonzo Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

FRENCH TUITION.—PROF. J. J. BURNIER desires an engagement for next scholastic year to teach French in some first-class private schools. Long experience No. 62 West 33d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED,
A new work of thrilling interest and historical value,
THE GREAT RIOTS OF NEW-YORK,
from the Slave Riots of Colonial times to the Orange Riot of 1871. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished author of "Sacred Mountains," "Napoleon," &c. Illustrated. $2. Containing authentic accounts of

The Slave Riot	1712	The Flour Riot	1837
Negro Riot	1741	Astor Place Riot	1849
Doctors' Riot	1788	Police Riot	1857
Election Riot	1834	Dead Rabbit Riot	1857
Abolition Riot	1834	Bread Riot	1857
Five Points Riot	1835	Draft Riot	1863
Stone Cutters' Riot	1835	Orange Riot	1870
		Orange Riot	1871

AGENTS WANTED.
E. B. TREAT, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR **FURNITURE,**
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Offer for sale a limited number of the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PERCENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota
RAILWAY COMPANY,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a
SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Minnesota Division

In 1871 were	$571,010 27
In 1872	995,959 68
In 1873, estimated	1,500,000 00

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.

Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum. Also buy and sell Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railroad of Indiana.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.
We make a **Specialty** of County, City, and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.
THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN
CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 9.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares, (one to every even five registered,) upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

$40,000 WANTED FOR A TERM of years at 8 per cent.; security, real estate in the suburbs of a leading city in Ohio, entirely first class; worth more than double the amount; references given. Inquire at Room No. 7, No. 34 Park-row.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO,
President pro tem.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.
JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 397, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 20th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON, }
HUDSON TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
H. G. EASTMAN, }

Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND for the City and County of New-York give public notice that they will Receive Applications and Issue Licenses for the Sale of Strong and Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Beer in accordance with the Laws of the State of New-York, on and after MONDAY, June 2, 1873, at the following rate of License Fees which have been established by this Board, viz.:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For storekeepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquors, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or other immoral or unlawful purposes.

Applicants will please apply in the following order:

From the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, from June 2 to June 7, inclusive.

From the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, from June 9 to June 14, inclusive.

From the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, from June 16 to June 21, inclusive.

From the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, from June 23 to June 28, inclusive.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws has been opened in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No money received after 3 P. M.
JAMES L. STEWART, }
D. D. T. MARSHALL, } Commissioners of Excise.
JOHN R. VOORHIS, }

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the Elizabeth Town Steam Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 782 Broad-street, Newark, N. J., on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the following assets, which have come to his hands as such assignee, to wit: The books of account of said bankrupt corporation, together with all book debts and claims which, by said books of account, may appear to be due and owing to said bankrupt estate, and which may remain uncollected and unsettled on the day of sale; also, a quantity of bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, and other evidences of debt. A judgment against Ezra A. Carman and Thomas P. Sherwood, for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy cents, ($1,355 70,) with thirty-four dollars and sixty-two cents costs; a judgment against Chas. A. Price for twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23 37;) a judgment against John M. Fulton for sixty dollars and six cents, ($60 06;) two bonds and mortgages made by John T. Hewitt for twenty-five hundred dollars each, together with other effects belonging to said estate.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.
my26-1aw3wM

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—WILLIAM ABBOTT, auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, all the costly and splendid furniture contained in house No. 105 East Broadway, and known as the "Wm. M. Tweed Club," consisting in part of Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, splendid parlor suites in crimson velvet, French clock and vases, solid walnut library chairs and tables, lace curtains, bronze statuettes; also, two Phelan & Collender carom billiard-tables, one fine rose-wood piano, hall stand, French plate pier-glasses; also, fine bar, cut glass, silver-ware, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 23d June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant, or which may not be to the interest of the Government.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled any previous contract will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, &c.	No. 12. Leather.
No. 2. Cotton, Canvas, &c.	No. 13. Soap and Tallow.
No. 3. Cotton Hammock. Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14. Ox Hides, for rope.
No. 4. Iron and Steel.	No. 15. Brushes.
No. 5. Galley Iron.	No. 16. Ship Chandlery.
No. 6. Pig-iron.	No. 17. Tar and Tar-oil.
No. 7. Chain-iron.	No. 18. Stationery.
No. 8. Hardware.	No. 19. Dry Goods.
No. 9. Cooking Utensils.	No. 20. Fire-wood.
No. 10. Tools.	No. 21. Sand.
No. 11. Tin and Zinc.	No. 22. Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 3, 8, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 3, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 8, 16, 18, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 8, 16, 18.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
LEAGUE ISLAND, PHILADELPHIA.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE indorsed "Proposals for Granite," and addressed to the undersigned, for furnishing and delivering the granite dressings required for the erection of a building at this station, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of June, 1873, at which time bids will be opened, and bidders are invited to be present.

Schedules of these dressings, together with plans, specifications, and samples, can be seen, and further information had, upon application to the Civil Engineer.

Bids will only be received from bona fide dealers, actually owning and working quarries from which the granite is to be supplied, or regularly engaged in the business, of which satisfactory evidence must be given.

The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any bid not deemed advantageous to the Government.
J. R. M. MULLANY,
Commodore, Commandant.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 17, 1873, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
C. A. H. McCAULEY,
Second Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, June 18, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn securities:

$100,000 Public Park bonds, due 1918.
$500,000 Boulevard bonds, due 1883.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and inclose certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid for.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION of pile dike at Rondout Harbor, New-York, will be received until noon of July 7, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE M. STAYNER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM N. MARCUS, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, William N. Marcus: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 28, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je9-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Broadway,
New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873. PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je9-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLOTTE MEYERSBERG, plaintiff, against LOUIS MEYERSBERG, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 City Hall-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1873. N. A. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of March, 1873.—New-York, March 18, 1873. N. A. CHEDSEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my12-1aw6wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FREEMAN, JAMES N. PETTY, and GEORGE W. BOND, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je2-1aw3wM

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18 | Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wed'day, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, July 12, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER........Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON........Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage........$60, $80, $100, currency
Returns........$160 and $190, currency
Steerage........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Olympia.....Wed., June 11 | Anglia........Sat., June 28
Australia.....Sat., June 14 | Castalia........Wed., July 2
Columbia.....Wed., June 18 | Europa........Sat., July 5
Victoria.....Sat., June 21 | Trinacria........Wed., July 9
Assyria.....Wed., June 25 | California........Sat., July 12

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..........DAURE.......Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.............Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship

C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander,

will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage price, First Cabin, currency........$75
Steerage, gold........30

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr.......July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..July 16, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT........Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON........Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND........Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN........Wednesday, Aug. 6
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER July —.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 19 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN........June 18
PEMBROKE........July 8
GLAMORGAN........July 30
PEMBROKE........Aug. 20

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency.
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship

ST. OLAF,
Chr. HILLE, Commander,

Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	33 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 20 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China.

For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 11.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Nassau)........June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)........June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)........June 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..July 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Steam-ship CLEOPATRA, at 3 P. M., June 12.

HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

Steam-ship CUBA, at noon, June 14.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d	1:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d	8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th	9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th	10:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th	4:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th	11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 8th	6:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th	7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	3:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 3d	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d	12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d	1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th	11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th	4:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:15, and 23d-st. at 2:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:1 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:55, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ehrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:25, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers, Madison-square; Mulford & Sprague, hardware, No. 85 Chambers-st., and other leading houses.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents. No. 98 Broadway.

$750 CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, will buy all the tools, fixtures, and good will of a well-established stencil-shop; best location in the City; rent very low; death in the family cause of selling. Call on or address STENCILS, care of A. G. H. Powers & Co., 205 Broadway.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—A FIRST-class solicitor can have the exclusive right in New-York for a paper published at the sea-shore. Address R. KING, No. 6,209 Hamilton, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK PIE-BAKING COMPANY,
No. 82 SULLIVAN-ST.,
SUNDAY, June 8, 1873.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.—Owing to the destruction of our bakery, stock, and fixtures by fire, we have to crave your kind indulgence for a few days until we can perfect our arrangements to bake elsewhere, while rebuilding on our old site.

W. S. HARTSHORN, Secretary N. Y. P. B. Co.

NOTICE.—OUR FACTORY WILL, IN FUTURE, be shut on Saturday at 1 o'clock, instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore. DUNDAS DICK & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A HANDSOME TEAM OF BAY HORSES, sixteen hands, six and seven years, with or without landaulet by Brewster, of Broome-st., and harness by Dunscomb, for sale at private stable, No. 229 West 36th-st. This team is one of the most stylish coupé or T cart teams in the City, and are warranted in every particular. Apply at stable or address S., Box No. 116 Post-office.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.

C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.

Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.

MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

A CHILDREN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE—Consisting of pony, twelve hands high, six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all vice; can be used by the most timid child; is a perfect beauty; also, phaeton, and harness, and saddle, together or separately. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A HANDSOME phaeton, with pole and shafts, and harness to match. Also, a handsome top wagon, with pole and shafts, and harness to match. Address to J. Farmer, stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.—Carriages, harness, largest assortment ever offered at most reasonable prices. All styles of family carriages and light wagons, new and second hand.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

AT THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th-st, near 5th-av.:

London-made harness, of finest quality.

Park saddles and bridles; pad-leathers, very stylish.

Summer horse-clothing, in Princes checks of choice designs.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MAHOGANY BAY horses, 15.3 hands high, and brothers, seven and eight years old; all sound and kind; also, a bay saddle horse, 15.2 hands high, the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at No. 128 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—TURNOUT, COMPLETE; A pair of gray horses, with harness and open carriage; owner going to Europe. Can be seen at Sam Sherwood's livery stables, 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

THE UNION CARRIAGE POLE AND shaft coupling.—Easy riding, instant coupling, noiseless, durable, safe, and neat. Depot No. 202 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN HORSE, over 16 hands; sound and kind, single or double; mate died. No. 111 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Desirable Location for Summer.

Rooms to let at Summer prices, permanently or transiently. References exchanged.

5TH-AV., NO. 224.

Large, desirable rooms to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table, or without board. Prices reduced for the Summer; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.

An elegantly-furnished second floor to let, with private table if preferred; reference exchanged.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, PERMANENTLY or transiently, an elegant first floor, appropriately furnished, for meetings, receptions, private theatricals, amateur entertainments, &c., &c. For particulars apply at the office of the Penrhyn Slate Company, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

TWO DOORS ABOVE STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with first-class board; unusually desirable as a Summer residence; references. No. 304 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., A LITTLE west of Broadway.—Large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, in private family; also single room; choice restaurants near; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor and extension; also, medium-sized second floor, front, with first-class board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 58 East 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, at Summer prices; central location; five minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, single rooms; French spoken. 134 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351. SECOND DOOR above 34th-st.—Front or back parlor, or parlor floor, with or without private table; other rooms if desired.

TO LET—A FEW NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with or without board, in a small French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 269 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen, at No. 151 West 36th-st.; also single room; terms to suit.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.

Handsomely furnished third-story front room, and two hall rooms. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; Summer prices. No. 7 West 32d-st.

NO. 123 5TH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, on second and third floors; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—BOARD, SUMMER prices. Family and single rooms. Also, hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A respectable private family, living in one of the most delightful situations, within one hour of this City, would be willing to let three large bedrooms with good board; price reasonable; parties desiring may confer with the advertiser, during the continuance of this advertisement, at Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 192 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or address, at same place, O. P. Q.

N. B.—Stable accommodations if desired.

CATSKILL.—MRS. MOLVANT'S SUMMER residence; first-class house, situated on a large farm; fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains; a few families can be accommodated with fine furnished rooms and good table at a reasonable price. Address No. 21 East 16th-st., New-York, or Dr. H. MOLVANT, Box No. 6, Post-office, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FARMHOUSE, a short distance from Glencove and Sea Cliff, accessible both by boat and railroad, is ready to make arrangements with several families for the Summer and Fall on reasonable terms. Fruit, vegetables, and milk in abundance from the farm; references given and required. Address A. E. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND good accommodations in a private family; pleasant, shady grounds; terms moderate; ten minutes from depot and forty minutes from 42d-st., on the N. H. R. R.; high grounds in view of the Sound. Address COMFORT, Mount Vernon Post-office, New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR THE Summer—At Englewood, N. J.; large airy rooms; every convenience; high ground, beautiful view and first-class board; price $10 per week and upward; good stabling. Address Box No. 163 Englewood Post-office. For reference call at No. 43 West 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, thirty-nine miles from New-York, half a mile from Noroton Station; beautiful and healthy location, overlooking the Sound; abundance of shade, fine bathing, pleasant drives, stabling for horses; rooms for two families. Address C. W. S., Box No. 14 West Darien, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, for a few select families; grounds large and well shaded; must be seen to be appreciated; good accommodations for horses; via H. R. R. R. to New-Hamburg. Address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y. Refers to F. T. HOPKINS, No. 520 Lexington-av., New-York City.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family, desiring genuine country seclusion, pure mountain air, and a range of scenery unsurpassed, may hear of reasonable terms and an excellent table in a private family having no children, by addressing CORNELIUS BURHANS, Potter's Hollow, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, Conn., only forty-five miles from New-York; railroad and steam-boat communication; fine location, good house, and grounds; on high ground near tide-water; price reasonable. Address JOHN H. LEE, Water-st., Norwalk, Conn.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, ONE and a half hours from the City; shaded grounds, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, &c., in abundance; also ice; no mosquitoes, or fever and ague; terms moderate. Call on or address WEBSTER HAIT, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AMONG the Catskill Mountains, at Westkill, Greene County, N. Y. Parties can obtain desirable board at $1 per day. Mails daily, and good trout fishing. Address or apply to ROBERT H. BARR, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-SIX MINUTES from City, via New-Haven Railroad, and ten minutes from depot; shaded and paved sidewalks; scenery and drives unexcelled. Address Box No. 10, P. O., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ABUNDANT shade, ample grounds, location unequaled for health; plenty of fruit and milk; large rooms; accessible by rail and boat; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES, NEAR WEST Point, a private boarding house at moderate expense; opens June 15. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER stone of the edifice for the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church, will take place on MONDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., north-west corner 5th-av. and 55th-st. Should the weather be unfavorable the ceremony will be postponed to the first fair day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS of MADELEIN MOREL. | Every night at 8, the Thrilling, German Sensation, MADELEIN MOREL. Characters by all the famous Fifth-avenue Company — Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian, Roberta Norwood, Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Jas. Lewis, Louis James, Henry Crisp, W. J. Lemoyne, E. Pierce.

LAST MATINEE but two of MADELEIN MOREL, SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, 16th of June, BENEFIT of Miss FANNY MORANT.

WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss CLARA MORRIS

has the honor to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on (to-morrow)

MONDAY EVENING, June 9,

when she will appear as PERVENCHE in MADELEIN MOREL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

takes pleasure in announcing that WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, has been appointed for

HER BENEFIT,

on which occasion she will appear as MEROPE the Actress, in MADELEIN MOREL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. (Begins at 8.)

Sole Lessee and Manager... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FAREWELL WEEK of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

RUY BLAS, with Mr. FECHTER as RUY BLAS, for SIX NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE ONLY.

SATURDAY, June 14, at 1:30 o'clock,

LAST MATINEE of Mr. FECHTER and of the Season.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14, Last Appearance of Mr. FECHTER and Close of the Season.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST. Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 53 Broadway, or by addressing

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, Long Branch.
GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

CANADARAGO HOUSE.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address

J. E. LASHER, Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

FAYETTEVILLE, VT.

Fifty boarders can be cared for at the Fayetteville Hotel this Summer, twelve miles from Battleboro', Vt.; splendid scenery, with new Concord coaches; terms reasonable. Address

CHARLES BOWLES.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor, Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON,

Open for Guests.

WM. M. STEWART.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON, WILL OPEN JUNE 14.

L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st, or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,

Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, (PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE having been remodeled and enlarged will be open for the reception of guests June 9. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, $3 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—SEA-VIEW COTTAGE, near the Ocean and Metropolitan Hotels; beautifully furnished, healthy, and agreeable rooms, with first-class board, can be obtained by applying personally or otherwise to Mrs. EMMERTZ, Proprietress.

A.—SUMMER RESORTS.—BELMONT Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island, now open; newly refitted; fronts and fine view of the bay; salt-water bathing; thirty minutes by boat from Dey-st.; near landing.

SUMMER RESORT.—WESTBROOK MANSION, Kingston, N. Y.—Spacious rooms, elegantly furnished; Catskill Mountain scenery. Apply to TOWNSEND, Kingston, or WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. For terms and other information address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

THE GLEN HOUSE AT MILFORD, PENN., on the Delaware, among the mountains, now ready for guests. Terms moderate. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained at No. 70 5th-av.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade. G. H. CARSWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS	LAST WEEK	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	of	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	Miss AGNES	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	ETHEL	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	and of	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	FERNANDE.	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	FRIDAY EVE'G,	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	June 13, benefit of	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	Miss JENNIE	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	LEE, on which oc-	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	casion will be pro-	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	duced for the first	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	time at this theatre	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	Robertson's play of	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	CASTE, with Mr.	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	J. H. STODDART,	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	who has kindly vol-	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	unteered in the	LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS	part of ECCLES.	LAST NIGHTS
OF	SATURDAY EV'G,	OF
FERNANDE	June 14, benefit of	ETHEL
FERNANDE	Mr. EDWARD LAMB,	ETHEL
FERNANDE	on which occasion will be	ETHEL
FERNANDE	produced—first time here—	ETHEL
FERNANDE	EVERYBODY'S FRIEND	ETHEL
FERNANDE	and	ETHEL
FERNANDE	TOODLES.	ETHEL
FERNANDE	MONDAY EVE'G, June 16,	ETHEL
FERNANDE	LAST NIGHT OF THE	ETHEL
FERNANDE	SEASON and benefit of	ETHEL
FERNANDE	Mr. E. H. GOUGE, (Treasur-	ETHEL
FERNANDE	er,) on which occasion	ETHEL
	MISS AGNES ETHEL	
FERNANDE	will make her last appearance	ETHEL
FERNANDE	this season in the great Paris-	ETHEL
FERNANDE	ian comedy, FERNANDE.	ETHEL
FERNANDE	WEDNESDAY EVENING,	ETHEL
FERNANDE	June 18,	ETHEL
	Commencement of the SUMMER SEASON,	
FERNANDE	and engagement for a short	ETHEL
FERNANDE	period of the charming	ETHEL
FERNANDE	actress, Miss	ETHEL
FERNANDE	CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,	ETHEL
	who will appear in her	
FERNANDE	wonderful impersonation	ETHEL
FERNANDE	JANE EYRE.	ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL
FERNANDE		ETHEL

Seats for these performances may now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON

Edwin Booth........Proprietor and Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK
AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MISS NEILSON.
AND LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Booth respectfully announces the present week as the LAST SIX NIGHTS Of the engagement of MISS NEILSON, Prior to her departure for Europe.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF AMY ROBSART.
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
MISS NEILSON
Will, in compliance with many requests, appear as
ROSALIND,
In Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
LAST NEILSON MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1:30.

Seats may be secured for these closing nights of Miss NEILSON at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
by
DION BOUCICAULT,

MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS. | TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT. Miss Katherine Rogers, Mr. Allerton, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levick, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Fawcett, (both by permission of Mr. Daly,) Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. Becks, Misses Blaisdell, Bell, Bate, and Burroughs.

SCENERY.
EXCHANGE-PLACE.
A BOUDOIR, FIFTH-AVENUE.
A MUSICAL MATINEE ON MURRAY HILL.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE. YORKVILLE.
BROAD-STREET, (By Night.)
THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE TOMBS.
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.
THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER A CONCERT-SALOON.
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD.
THE "NEW IDEA."
MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY. No. 624

Grand Inaugural of the Summer Season.
Engagement of those charming
COLEMAN SISTERS,
COLEMAN SISTERS,
who will appear every evening, until further notice, in William Vershing's emotional drama of
DRIVEN FROM HOME,
SUPPORTED BY A FULL
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
and introducing their grand specialties,
SONGS, DUETS, SOLOS, DANCES, &c.,
forming a most complete
UNIQUE AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
FAMILY MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AT 2 P. M. AT 2 P. M.
Evening performances
commence at 8. commence at 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO

IMMENSE SUCCESS, AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF Mr. FRANK MAYO in DAVY CROCKETT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF Mr. FRANK MAYO.

LAST NIGHTS AT 8. — SATURDAY LAST MATINEE. | The popular young Artist, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in Murdoch's new and BEAUTIFUL IDYL of the Backwoods, called, DAVY CROCKETT, DAVY CROCKETT, with an excellent cast.

MATINEE Performances at 2 P. M. — EVERY DAY. | Last week of the celebrated actor, Mr. E. EDDY, in the Nautical Drama of THE OCEAN OF LIFE, cast to entire Company, including first appearance of the favorite Actor, Mr. WILLIAM MARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, J. M. WARD in new sensation of CUBA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLEMEW
IN COMEDY AND PANTOMIME.
St. Felix Troupe, Six. Willio, Sisters French, Maffin.
LULU, THE GREAT GYMNAST.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16, first appearance of
OOFTY GOOFT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.

3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
Mr. FELIX I. EBEN........Conductor.
The coolest and best ventilated place of amusement in the Union.
• ENTIRELY REFITTED AND DECORATED.
Admission, 25 Cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of Programme Every Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places.
PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.
Every THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, and upward.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. 1 stamp. Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in the country.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

SATURDAY, June 7,
WEDNESDAY, June 11,
SATURDAY, June 14,
TUESDAY, June 17,
THURSDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, June 21.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,
June 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 21.

Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:30 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies.

Excursion tickets 40 cents.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

A GRAND CHARITY MATINEE,
Under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.

IN AID of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM of the City of New-York, under the care of the SISTERS OF CHARITY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

Will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely, (the doors will open half an hour earlier,) and the performance will comprise the following EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME of selections from EVERY FAVORITE AMUSEMENT in New-York, to be participated in by EVERY EMINENT DRAMATIC ARTIST and EVERY MUSICIAN now in the City, all of whom have, in the most sincere and liberal manner, VOLUNTEERED FOR THE OCCASION.

I.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK, the ORCHESTRA of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH, will perform the OVERTURE to MARTHA.

II.

At QUARTER TO ONE O'CLOCK, the comedy company of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, who have each and collectively volunteered, will appear in the third act of the now famous play entitled

MADELEIN MOREL.

Miss CLARA MORRIS	as	Pervenche
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Merope
Miss FANNY MORANT	as	Countess Dalberg
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD	as	Martha
Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	The Abbe Valmont
Mr. GEORGE CLARK	as	Count Julien
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Biscotti
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	Von Arnim
Mr. HENRY CRISP	as	Von Reinwald

III.

At HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK the Orchestra of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, under the direction of Mr. A. PREDIGAM, will perform the Valse L'ITALIE.

IV.

At QUARTER TO TWO O'CLOCK will be acted the second act of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,

HAMLET.

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER..as..The Prince Hamlet
(The first appearance in two years of this famous artist in that part.)
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT........as........The Queen
(Having generously offered her services.)
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH as the First Player.
Mr. MILNES LEVICK........as........The King
(By permission of Mr. Theodore Moss.)
Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS........as........Polonius.
(Of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)

V.

At QUARTER-PAST TWO O'CLOCK the ORCHESTRA of WALLACK'S THEATRE, under the DIRECTION of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform Mr. BAKER'S very brilliant arrangement of OFFENBACH'S ORPHEE, with solos for Oboe, Clarionet, Cornet, Bells, &c.

VI.

At HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK will be presented the Fourth Act of Shakespeare's most dainty comedy, entitled

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Miss NEILSON........Rosalind.
(that eminent and most favorite artist having generously volunteered.)
Mr. D. H. HARKINS........as........Orlando
(by kind permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. Sheridan Shook.)
Miss MARY CARY........Celia.
(of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)
Mr. G. F. DEVERE........Oliver.
(of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)

VII.

At THREE O'CLOCK the celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND, under the direction of Maj. D. L. DOWNING, having unanimously volunteered, will perform a selection of their FAMOUS MILITARY AIRS.

VIII.

At quarter past three o'clock will be acted Mr. SOTHERN'S famous specialty,

A REGULAR FIX.

Mr. E. A. SOTHERN in his brilliant and celebrated character of HUGH DE BRASS.
Miss EDITH CHALLIS as EMILY,
(having kindly volunteered.)
Mr. F. CHAPMAN........as........Abel Quick
Mr. W. DAVIDGE........as........Mr. Surplus
Mr. J. G. PEAKES........as........Chas. Surplus
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER as Mrs. Deborah Carter
Mrs. ADA LAWRENCE........as........Mrs Surplus
(all having most liberally volunteered.)

IX.

At QUARTER TO FOUR O'CLOCK the ORCHESTRA of the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, will perform the celebrated NIGHTINGALE BOUQUET, with solo for two PICCOLOS arranged by H. TISSINGTON, Esq.

X.

At four o'clock will be acted the FOURTH ACT of Miss ETHEL'S famous Parisian specialty, entitled

AGNES,

(with the following cast from the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, by permission of Messrs. Shook and Palmer, all having generously volunteered:)

Miss AGNES ETHEL	as	AGNES
Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS	as	THERESE
Mr. D. H. HARKINS	as	STEPHEN
Mr. E. LAMB	as	TONEY
Mr. GEORGE PARKES	as	RAPHAEL
Mr. F. LAMB	as	JOSEPH

XI.

At HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK Signor PADOVANI, of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will give a violin solo.

XII.

At TWENTY MINUTES TO FIVE O'CLOCK Mr. G. L. FOX will appear with his FAMOUS PANTOMIME COMPANY (from the Olympic Theatre) in a scene from his famous specialty,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Mr. G. L. FOX........as........Humpty Dumpty
America's Grimaldi having most heartily volunteered.
Mr. C. K. FOX........as........OLD ONE-TWO
A famous pantaloon-atic.
Mr. C. W. RAVEL........as........HARLEQUIN
Miss F. BEANE........as........COLUMBINE

During the PANTOMIME SKETCH the following artists from the OLYMPIC THEATRE (who have all volunteered) will appear in their specialties: Messrs. HARRY and WILLIAM LEE in their act entitled THE MUSICAL ROCKS, and the FAMOUS WILSON BROTHERS in their unequaled act entitled THE TRIPLE PARTERRE.

XIII.

The whole entertainment will conclude at QUARTER PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, with a half an hour with

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

including Mr. DAN BRYANT, who has most kindly placed his services and that of his famous band at the command of the manager, and will appear in the following most amusing programme:

Instrumental Overture	Bryant's Orchestra
Comic Song, "Cackle, Cackle"	Dave Reed
Ballad, "Speak to Me"	Chas. Templeton
Comic Song	Dan Bryant
Ballad, "Little Sweetheart"	Wm. Dwyer
JUBILEE CONCERT	TIN PAN O MON

Introducing the great burlesque artist,
W. HENRY RICE........as........The Prima Donna
Conductor........Sig. Dani Bryanto

FINALE.

ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT OF HAMLET.

The Players.

Gingless........Nelse Seymour
Crummels........Dave Reed
Visitors—Stanwood, Carter, Brockway, Morrisy, Emerson, &c.

Stage Manager........Mr. JOHN MOORE
Treasurers........Mr. J. W. MORRISEY and Mr. A. APPLETON.

PRICES:

Admission Tickets........ONE DOLLAR EACH
Reserved Seats........TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

To be had at the box-office of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE AND GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

AN AUCTION

of the boxes will be held at the Fifth-avenue Theatre TUESDAY MORNING, June 10, at 9 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,297 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 15th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.

f3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT, Executors.

d16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

ja4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873. ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.

ap7-law6mM*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Destructive Conflagration in Sullivan-Street—Thirty Horses Burned—Loss, $200,000.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 82 Sullivan-street, owned and occupied by the New-York Pie Bakery. The fire originated in some unknown manner, and was discovered by the Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, who happened to be passing the place at the time. An alarm was at once sent out from Box No. 216, located at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, within a half block from the building which took fire. The flames, however, spread with such rapidity that before the arrival of the firemen the whole building was on fire. The lower floor of the structure was a mere shed for the wagons of the Pie Company, and the upper floors were used as a stable. In this stable there were at the time the fire broke out thirty-seven horses. An attempt was made by the employes of the company to rescue the horses, but after seven of them had been rescued, the flames had gained such rapid headway that the men were compelled to retreat, and thirty horses abandoned to their fate were burned to death. Three wagons were removed to the street, but two of them were so badly burned as to be of no further use, and twenty-four wagons were totally destroyed.

An unfortunate delay occurred after the firemen had reached the scene of the conflagration. The fire broke out just at a time when one-half the strength of each company was absent from the quarters, the men having been allowed to go home to breakfast, and when the steamers arrived several of them did not have men enough to put them to work properly. This was the case particularly with Engine Company No. 30, located in Spring-street, near Varick-street, in close contiguity to the scene of the conflagration. The company is shorthanded. The foreman, Martin Welsh, is at the Park Hospital, suffering from injuries recieved at the fire in Elm-street last week; one member of the company died recently, and the vacancy has not been filled, and one man is constantly on duty at the bell-tower in the rear of their quarters, thus leaving but nine available men. Four of these were at breakfast when the fire broke out, and five proceeded to the fire with the steamer. One of these was the driver and another the engineer, whose presence was absolutely necessary at the engine, and the assistant foreman found himself with two men to manage the hose and get the steamer to work. Several other companies, it is said, were similarly crippled, and the force which responded to the first alarm, comprising Engine Companies Nos. 30, 13, 20, 24, and 34, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 8, 6, and 9, was found to be totally inadequate to the task of checking the progress of the flames.

Chief Engineer Bates, Assistant Engineer Shay, and District Engineers Monroe, Rowe, and Nash were promptly at the scene of the fire, and the Chief, finding that the flames had got beyond control, ordered a second alarm to be sent out, and this was quickly followed by a third alarm. The reserves from the adjoining districts promptly responded, and the steamers were placed in advantageous positions, and the area of fire was attacked at the front and rear and at the flanks by powerful streams of water. The second alarm brought Engine Companies Nos. 27, 31, and 13 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 to the scene, and the third alarm was responded to by Engine Companies Nos. 7, 17, and 25 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. As a precautionary measure, and to protect the surrounding property, special calls were sent for Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 11 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. Thus thirteen steamers and six hook and ladder companies were in service during the fire. President Perley, of the Fire Department, arrived in response to the second alarm, and materially assisted in the extinguishment of the fire by his advice and assistance.

The building in which the fire originated was soon completely destroyed, and the flames then extended to the adjoining buildings in the rear of Nos. 80, 78, 76, 74, and 72 Sullivan-street, which were all owned by the pie company and occupied by them in their business of manufacturing and baking pies. The flames also communicated to a row of two-story and attic frame houses on Sullivan-street, occupied entirely by colored families. The buildings were very badly damaged by fire and water, and the occupants have lost nearly all their household effects. These houses numbered from 70 to 80 Sullivan-street. About 11 o'clock the walls of the brick buildings fell, and the flames were soon thereafter got under control and by noon were finally extinguished. During the progress of the fire Superintendent Matsell, Inspector McDermott, and Capt. McCullough of the Eighth Precinct, and the reserve police force from the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts were on duty at the scene of the conflagration, and rendered efficient service in preserving order and protecting property from the depredations of a horde of petty thieves attracted to the spot by the prospect of plunder.

The loss by the fire will be very heavy, and it is estimated that it will foot up nearly $200,000. Mr. Wm. Thompson, President of the Pie Manufacturing Company, estimated the loss of the company as follows: On buildings and improvements, $125,000; on horses, $7,500; on wagons, $10,000; stock on hand and in process of manufacture, $19,000; machinery, $12,000; on harness, $9,000; total, $182,000. The insurance is $62,000, viz.: $42,000 on buildings and machinery, and $20,000 on stock.

The frame buildings, Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, and 80 Sullivan-street, are owned by the company, and are damaged to the extent of $2,000. The occupants will lose from $100 to $200 each on household furniture. No 70 is owned by Mrs. Brooks, and also occupied by colored families; loss on building, $500; on contents, $300.

A four-story brick tenement-house in the rear of No. 216 Spring-street, owned by James Cullin, was damaged to the extent of $600. The rear of tenement-houses Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Clark-street were also damaged. No. 22 is owned by Abraham Bleakley, loss $500; No. 24 is owned by Dr. Gibbs, loss $500, and No. 26 is owned by Trinity Church, loss $2,000, insured.

When the fire was almost subdued it was discovered that the liquor-store of Thomas Murtha, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 84 Sullivan-street was on fire. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss $500; insured for $1,500. The building is owned by Mrs. Watson; damage $300.

Fire Marshal Sheldon made a preliminary investigation into the origin of the fire last evening, during which it was ascertained that the total insurance of the pie company is $70,000, about equally divided in twenty City companies. Mr. Sheldon also learned that the building had been previously occupied as an oil refinery, and that the floors and beams were saturated with oil and grease, and this in some measure accounts for the rapidity with which the flames spread. The alleyway leading from Sullivan-street to the rear buildings was filled with wagons densely packed together, and the firemen were compelled to remove these vehicles before they could reach the burning buildings with the hose. When they finally reached the building they found that Mr. Thompson, the President of the company, who discovered the fire, had locked himself in the building, and with some of his employes was endeavoring to extinguish the flames with an inch hose, and the firemen were compelled to force open the doors to gain admission.

The fire in Murtha's liquor-store, referred to above, is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

OTHER FIRES.

At 2:40 yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth-floor of the six-story building No. 125 Maiden-lane, occupied by Fisher & Rust, dealers in tobacco. Damage $1,000; insured.

At 9:45 yesterday morning a fire occurred in a closet on the top floor of No. 75 East Fifty-second-street, occupied by Mary Fox. Damage $300.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of Isaac Markel, No. 95 Canal. Damage to stock, $75; insured in the Pacific and People's Companies for $5,000.

Serious Result of "Skylarking."

At 10 o'clock last night, while John Schon, aged sixteen, of No. 225 Fifth-street, and Ignatz Glicker, aged nineteen, of No. 144 East Houston-street, were "skylarking" in the saloon of the latter at No. 307 Fifth-street, they fell over the railing of the piazza on the second floor of the premises, to the yard beneath, and were both seriously injured. Schon was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Glicker was taken to his home.

The New-Jersey Constitutional Commission.

The subcommittee of the New-Jersey Constitutional Commission met at Trenton a few days since, and after consultation adjourned until July 1. The Commission will reassemble on July 8 to hear their report, but is probable will not transact any business until late in the year. The entire work is being discussed, and new suggestions worthy of consideration are constantly being made, and from the general interest in the whole matter, valuable practicable results will no doubt accrue. One of the matters for which reform is suggested, is that of the jury system and the rights of witnesses. The present method of selecting jurors is defective in important particulars, and it is also considered desirable to have some provision of modification in the system which requires a unanimous verdict for the settlement of any question criminal or civil, submitted to a jury which tends constantly to defeat the ends of justice, and to promote expensive and vexatious litigation.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONISTS.

Where They Went to—How They Passed the Day—The Principal Resorts.

Who ever heard of New-Englanders going on a Sunday pleasure excursion? Their training is against it. In olden times their ancestors had a fancy for taking guns to church to protect themselves from the savages, and sometimes on the way home they took a shot at a squirrel or rabbit; but Sunday excursions have always been discouraged there. In the far West, too, excursions on Sunday are scarce, because while they might be pleasant, idleness is more so. In the South, Sunday excursions are principally in favor with the negroes, who occasionally walk a mile to climb tameracks or bob for eels.

In New-York, however, Sunday excursions have grown popular from a great variety of causes. The mixed nature of the population, and the multitudes brought together, combine to produce such a result. Some of the nationalities have been in the habit, at home, of observing the Sabbath as a gala day, when a trip to the country, with a liberal collation provided, was the correct thing. Of course, when they landed upon our shores, they attempted to observe this custom. While some were opposed to it, others entered heartily into its support. The habit of regarding the Sabbath as a day of enjoyment, as a time of rest and pleasure for the body, became more wide-spread, and many of each nationality now take such a view. In New-York there are scores of boats and cars which leave the City for some pleasant locality every hour on Sunday, and afford the excursionist an opportunity to gratify his Sabbath breaking propensity.

Saturday night, there were thousands of people in this great and crowded Metropolis who looked anxiously at the skies to gain some idea of the probability of fine weather on the morrow. There were laborers and clerks, and professional men and servants. Some of them were poor, others in good circumstances, and many wealthy. One of the sky-observers might be able only to spend fifty cents for his day's pleasure, while another would not care if it cost him $10. The signs for a fine day were all favorable on Saturday night, and they turned out true, for of all the fair days which have been born with a milky face during the present year, yesterday was one of the most beautiful. The air was invigorating, the sky blue, the sun radiant.

Early in the morning people began to poke their heads from windows to gain an outlook, and their reports to the sleepy-heads inside must have been cheering, for but a short time elapsed until these same weather observers, decked out in their Sunday best, were visible, ambling along for the street cars, many of them carrying baskets containing the provender of the day. These baskets are patent aids to the pleasantness of a Sunday excursion. No matter how bright the sun, how fresh the breeze, how delicious the shade, or how entertaining the companions, a certain feeling of sadness oppresses the excursionist if he has a light larder. This sadness is directly proportioned to the quantity of edibles in the basket, and when there is neither basket nor provender, he is saddest of all. The street-cars which lead to most of the ferries were patronized extensively, and from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon were crowded with these Sunday excursionists, bound for the country. Many of them went to Peck-slip and took the boats for Harlem. These run swiftly, and shoot past beautiful islands, fair in scenery. When the pleasure-seekers reach Harlem they loll around in the places which seem to them most pleasant, demolish their supply of provisions, row upon the river, perhaps in one of the many tiny craft which are for hire, and return again at night when the evening is far advanced and the innumerable lights upon the shores of the river twinkle like the stars of the sky. Some of the excursionists went to Green-Wood, Cypress Hills, and Calvary Cemetery, and looked upon the graves of those they loved, and shed tears, perhaps, at the memories revived. Out from the city of the living to the abodes of the dead is a short trip on Sunday and a suggestive one; the tongue of the preacher cannot discourse so ably, or press home truth to the heart like the inscriptions upon the tombstones in a great cemetery. The idle jest, the irreverent word is hushed in the presence of death, and better thoughts involuntarily occupy the mind.

Then there were those who went over to Staten Island, and thousands of them there were, too. They kept the boats of the ferry crowded to their utmost capacity. Most of the visitors to Staten Island went over there to drink beer and fight the treacherous, blood-thirsty, and irrepressible mosquitoes. Some of the excursionists tried to fish, and a miserable time they had of it. There were no fish except those unfit for eating, and they wouldn't bite. The only bait was pork and sea worms. The Staten Island excursionists generally came home disappointed with their day's sport.

Some of the pleasure seekers took the Sunday excursion boat for Long Branch, and enjoyed the sail down the bay and the ride across the Sandy Spit to their destination. They wandered about the seashore, peered into every carriage to see the President, and came home at night refreshed and happy.

In this way the day was passed by the thousands of excursionists from New-York who visited the localities already mentioned, as well as numerous others, according to their various likings. The day continued delightful, and it was not until late at night that by the different conveyances the incoming crowds reached their homes in the City.

Miss Carpenter's Inspection of Our Industrial Schools and Lodging-Houses.

Since Miss Carpenter's arrival in this country, she has devoted much of her time to a minute and critical inspection of our prisons, hospitals, State and private charities, and other institutions of a reformatory and benevolent character.

Miss Carpenter is an acute observer, approving and disapproving with equal candor every system, according as it presents itself to the judgment of her great experience. The distinguished lady spent the latter part of the past week in inspecting the various institutions connected with the Children's Aid Society of this City. She was accompanied by Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the society, who minutely described the modus operandi in the various branches of their work. The work of the Girls' Lodging-house, in St. Mark's-place, and the Boys' Lodging-house, at No. 327 Rivington-street, received Miss Carpenter's special commendation. She expressed herself very much pleased with the arrangement and management of the Girl's Lodging-house, and noticed with peculiar gratification the appointments of the free sewing school and culinary school, where poor girls are gratuitously taught to become efficient cooks and operators on the sewing-machine. The Rivington-street Lodging-house for Newsboys was very highly complimented by Miss Carpenter. The features of that institution, which have become familiar to the public through the Press, received her closest scrutiny. She expressed her great delight with the beautiful plants and flowers in the conservatory and school-rooms, and also with the admirable plan of propagating plants and giving them weekly as prizes to the poor children who attend the day school. Many hundreds of plants are thus sent to brighten the homes of the poor and act as ministers of refinement to the little ones who cultivate them. Miss Carpenter characterized the Rivington-street Lodging house as a model of its kind, and hoped it would long exist as a home and school for the poor boys of New-York. Before taking her leave the distinguished visitor delivered a beautiful address to the school. She said she had known Mr. Brace and been a distant but interested observer of his noble work for twenty years, during which time she had looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the visit which she now enjoyed. She hoped the dear children would appreciate the kindness of their teachers and the efforts that were made to promote their happiness. She enumerated some of the grand possibilities which lay within the reach of the humblest in a great country like this, and hoped they would all aspire to become pure, noble, and good men and women. Miss Carpenter's address was listened to with the greatest interest and heartily applauded at the close.

Labor-Agitation Notes.

The labor agitation has nearly died out. The iron-molders and bakers are engaged in reorganizing and strengthening their organizations, but they are determined to defer any aggressive movement until next Fall.

The strike of the carpenters, which only had reference to the eight-hour system, has not resulted in anything, the differences between employers and employes being still unsettled.

The members of the furniture-manufacturing trade are actively engaged in reorganizing, and are making preparations to send delegates to a convention to be held in Cincinnati in the early part of next month to affect a national organization.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Laying the Foundation-Stone of Dr. Stephen Tyng's New Edifice—Addresses by Bishop Smith and Others.

The corner-stone of the new Episcopalian Church of the Holy Trinity, at Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The space within the inclosures of the edifice was closely packed by the members of the congregation, of both sexes, accompanied by their friends, many of whom could only find standing-room, and the walls of the building and windows of the adjacent residences were occupied by spectators, who evinced a deep interest in the proceedings. The weather was all that could be desired for open-air ceremonies, and the programme was admirably carried out.

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, which is being erected on the site of the original picturesque structure, so familiar to residents in that locality, is 145 feet deep, by 100 feet wide, accommodating 2,500 persons. The material used is brick, ornamented and trimmed with vari-colored bricks and stone, and the edifice will be surmounted by two spires, one of which will be 165 feet high. The auditorium and gallery will be elliptical in shape, securing acoustic advantages, and the chancel will be of ordinary construction. The style of architecture is mixed, and cannot be properly said to belong to any particular style. The stone-work will cost $120,000, and the timber-work about $62,000. The old church, after nine years' service, was found to be entirely inadequate to supply the growing wants of the congregation, and was accordingly demolished. In January last the foundations of the present edifice were laid, and it is expected that it will be opened for service next February.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band occupied a platform in the chancel, and commenced the ceremony by performing an overture from Beethoven, while Right Rev. B. B. Smith D. D., Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, took his seat on the platform, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., rector of Holy Trinity; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., rector of St. George's; Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., pastor of the West Presbyterian Church; Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Rev. Mr. Leacock, assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and others. The 122d Psalm having been repeated in unison by the whole congregation, an exhortation was delivered and prayer offered up by the rector, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr. The sealed box was then lowered into its allotted place in the corner-stone. The deposits contained therein were as follows:

Copies of the Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer.

Journal of the Eighty-ninth Convention of the Diocese of New-York.

Canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

Year book of the Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Third annual report and catalogue of the House of the Evangelists.

Prospectus of the Home for Christian Care.

A copy of *The Feast Enjoyed*, by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Two sermons on the "Liberty of Preaching" by the rector.

A sermon entitled "The True Yoke-Fellow," commemorative of the life and labors of Rev. William M. Van Wagener, first assistant minister of Holy Trinity Parish.

Report of the erection of the Sunday-school building of that parish.

Copies of the *Working Church* for April and May, 1873.

The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory for the year 1873.

The *Parish Visitor* for June, 1873.

Pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese of New-York from the Bishop, with certain replies thereto.

Record of the trial and sentence of the Rector of Holy Trinity Parish, in February, 1868, for "preaching and reading prayers in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., without the express permission of Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., and Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D."

Photographs of the rector and former church.

List of the officers of the church for the year 1873, together with the names of the rector, church-wardens, vestrymen, sexton, architect, and builders.

The corner-stone having been laid in its place, the presiding Bishop approached, and striking it three times with a hammer, said:

> In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected, by the name of the Church of the Holy Trinity, to be devoted to the worship, the doctrine, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States received the same, according to the commandments of God.

The hymn, "This Stone in Faith to Thee We Lay," was then sung by the whole congregation, led by Mr. George Arnold, accompanied by the band.

After appropriate prayers had been said by Bishop Smith, the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung.

The Bishop then addressed the audience, and conveyed to them the good wishes of Bishop Potter, who was unavoidably absent, in the success of their undertaking. He heartily congratulated the congregation on the object for which they had assembled, and said that what had been already accomplished by them in the cause of religion was only a foresight of what he believed they would do in the future in preaching the glad tidings of the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., on behalf of the officers of the church testified to the gratitude felt by them for the words of hope and wisdom uttered by the venerable prelate who presided on that occasion, as well as on the laying of the corner-stone of the old church in 1865.

Rev. Dr. Hastings, of the West Presbyterian Church, after alluding to the affectionate relations which existed between himself and the rector of the Holy Trinity, congratulated the congregation on the effort now being made by them to erect a larger and nobler structure to service of God, a fitting monument to the zeal of the pastor and the piety of the congregation. He thanked God for placing in that portion of the city a church which had done so much Christian work, and displayed such true Christian charity, and prayed the Almighty long to spare his dear brother (Dr. Tyng) that he may continue the good work.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., said that if God had permitted him to sow the seeds of Christian work in the early days of his ministry, He had surely allowed him to see in his old age the glorious results of that labor. Above every other principle, he valued the universal sentiment which grasped the hand of every one who believed in the Savior, and took into the Church every sinner who bore the likeness of God. The presiding Bishop had labored with him in his early days, and they had both lived to see the establishment of a church, pure and free, extending from end to end of the continent. They were one with all who were one with Jesus, united with all who were united with Jesus, the living friends of all who worked for Christ. In conclusion, he said that they should go on and prosper in the work of Christ. In this age, any man who was not willing to work in the cause of religion should be trod in the dust, and a woman who did not display as much interest in those matters as in the ordinary duties of life, was unworthy of her mission. If the congregation took hold of the work with zeal and fidelity, they would honor the church, the rector, and the City, and would raise a monument to their Christian spirit and enterprise, which would be transmitted to generations yet to come. Let them take hold of the great work in the presence of the Savior and it would be accomplished to His glory.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung, after which the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

The Police Telegraph Bureau.

The system of retrenchment inaugurated by the Board of Police in relation to the police telegraph, by dismissing four of the operators and the clerk employed there, leaving but two operators to transact all the business of the office, is likely to prove a failure, and disastrous to the public service. The business of the office, which is conceded to be a most important branch of the Police Department, is already seriously impeded, and rapid communication between the Central Office and the various police stations, on which much of the efficiency of the police force naturally depends, cannot be accomplished with the present force of operators. The transmission of orders by telegraph, and the sending out of alarms of fire are delayed, and the whole business of the office is behind hand. Should an emergency arise for the rapid concentration of a police force at any given point, to prevent or repress a serious breach of the peace, the Superintendent of Police would find it very difficult and well nigh impossible to transmit his orders to the police stations with the necessary promptness, owing to the want of operators to send out the orders.

The police telegraph comprises thirty-five stations, with special lines to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, Bellevue, and to the police stations at Yonkers and Fremont. These are divided into five sections, and hundreds of messages and reports are received and transmitted over the wires every day and night, for the office is never closed. The economy which has been practiced in "running" the office is apparent from the statement made by Mr. Crowley, the Superintendent of Telegraph, the entire expenses of the office, including the salaries of the Superintendent, four operators, a line man, and a battery attendant, and repairs and supplies, does not exceed $1 per station per day. Four operators, at least, are absolutely required to conduct the business of the office efficiently under ordinary circumstances, and in case of emergency, police sergeants can be called in to assist the regular attachés of the office.

Superintendent Crowley has sent a communication to the Board of Police setting forth the difficulties under which his bureau is laboring at present, and it is believed that at least two additional operators will be appointed to the board.

RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

Dancing a Harmless Pastime—Address by Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

The Grand-street First Methodist Church was last evening well filled, principally with ladies, in consequence of the announcement that Rev. Mr. Kendrick would preach a sermon on "Dancing." After the usual preliminary services the reverend gentleman selected for his text the 149th and 150th Psalms, "Praise the Lord in the dance," &c., and then said the religious world must take a more comprehensive view of the question, "Is dancing a harmless amusement?" To prosecute a thorough examination of the question in one discourse is impossible, and only a few fundamental points would be considered. Self-preservation has been the tendency of the Church, and never has it been better shown than in the question of amusements, most of which have been denounced as unsafe. Amusement is a portion of man's nature, and those who say they want no amusement and wish to die in the harness will have the opportunity of doing so long before their time. It is the duty of Christians to inquire how this principle of amusement can be carried out without injury to moral character. If amusement can be perverted to base purposes, then Christians should consider how to enjoy the amusements and yet avoid such perversion. But as persons differ in their feelings, so are they operated upon by their temperaments; and although one person would be led into error by amusement, another would not be so affected by it. Some say young persons should not dance, but may march, without wrong, to music; but if it be not injurious to step to music the preacher could not see what further injury could be received from skipping to music. But the associations caused by dancing are said to be injurious, so might the associations of other amusements that are not so denounced. As leaven affects the lifeless lump of dough, so will all associations more or less affect those who join them. The Scripture says, "Praise the Lord in the dance," and with that warning before the Christian, the dance can do no harm. It is a philosophical truth that amusement is necessary, and the great lesson to be learned is how to use amusements without abusing them. The Church has generally touched the subject with a censorious spirit. Some dances are not to be approved of, and among others, the preacher denounced the round dance as introduced from Paris. This is an abuse of a healthy exercise; but a quadrille will give grace to those who otherwise would be clumsy and awkward. He was proud to say that many respectable families, honorable in the Church, have introduced respectable dancing into their homes and families, thus providing at home a healthy exercise and amusement, without endangering the moral character of their children. But some say this is introducing an evil which is liable to be carried to excess. The Church denounced dancing, but yet it is powerless to regulate it. Christians are now asserting the right to judge for themselves, and the denunciations of the Church against this very amusement, dancing, has driven away from the Christian fold many who would have been honorable members of it. The young will have amusements, and if stringent rules are enforced at home, they will seek the forbidden amusements outside of the home and with, perhaps, evil companions. It is the duty of parents and Christian teachers to consider whether or not they shall furnish the young with rational amusements at home, or drive them to seek them elsewhere. The Christian father who provides dancing at home does good, for he furnishes a healthy exercise, and gives young people a favorable idea of Christianity; but dancing in ball-rooms, surrounded by drunkards and blasphemers, carried into the late hours of the night, mingling all classes of character together, becomes an evil and a dangerous one. The enjoyment of dancing, in proper form, at proper hours, and in proper places, complies with the demands of nature; but the abuse of the amusement is sinful and dangerous. Some ask if St. Peter, St. Paul, or St. John would have danced; but there are many things which are done to-day which would have appeared very ridiculous in their time, such as Peter in a swallow-tail coat, or John running with a fire-engine. The times have changed, and with them the people of our day; and if the young will have amusements, how much better will it be for Christian parents to furnish them for their children. Let the young meet their friends in their homes, with handsome parlers and respectable company, and there let them enjoy the dance in proper form. By these means parents will keep their sons and their daughters at home, for they will not then have the inducement to seek that pleasure outside which they can as easily obtain at home, without the peril of the ball-room or drinking-saloon. The preacher concluded by saying that dancing at weddings, birthday parties, annual excursions, &c., had no more evil tendency than many of the amusements that are indulged in by Christian families on such occasions.

Yachting and Rowing Notes.

The Atlantic Yacht Club regatta takes place on Tuesday next. The course will be around the light-ship and return.

The British yacht Guinivere will not visit these waters this year, as was expected.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta on Thursday next, June 12. The course for first-class schooners and first-class sloops is from anchorage off Bay Ridge to stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from westward to southward; thence to the light-ship, rounding it from the northward to eastward, and hence home to the stake-boat.

For second-class sloops, from anchorage to stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from the westward to southward; thence around stake-boat at outer bar buoy in Gedney's Channel, rounding same from southward to eastward, thence to home stake-boat.

For third-class sloops (open boats) from anchorage to stake-boat at South-west Spit, rounding same from westward to southward, thence to home stake-boat.

The annual regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club, which was fixed for June 19, has been postponed until August.

The regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club will take place on the 15th inst.

The Harlem regatta has been fixed for July 2.

Mr. Eben Losee, of the Atalanta Boat Club, and Mr. Roche, of the Nautilus Club, have been matched to row a two-mile single-scull race, for a prize valued at $100, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Oliver Johnson, of the Neptune Rowing Association, has challenged Edward Smith, of the Argonautas, for a three-mile sculling race. Smith names July 26 as the date on which he will row.

The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will take place on the 23d of June, the courses to be the same as that sailed last year, viz.: First class from stake-boat off Ellis Island to and around South-west Spit; second and third class from same starting-point to stake-boat off Owl's Head, from thence to and around buoy off Robbin's Reef and return, the course to be sailed twice over.

Drowning Accidents.

On Saturday afternoon, while opposite Fifty-ninth-street, North River, a boat containing three young men was capsized. Two of the men clung to the bottom of the boat for some time, and finally were picked up by a schooner, and landed in Hoboken in the evening. The third, W. Lucas, attempted to swim to the Hoboken shore, but after going some distance, sank, and was drowned. Deceased resided at No. 227 Eckford-street, Greenpoint.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, while a number of boys were swimming in the river near the public baths at Hoboken, one of them, Geo. Shaus, was drowned. Deceased was nineteen years of age, and lived with his parents at No. 289 Spring-street, in this City.

Yesterday morning a small sail-boat was capsized off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The occupants, three men and a woman, were rescued in an exhausted condition by two boatmen in the employ of the Associated Press ship-news department.

Personal.

Count Swiezkouski, of France, is at the New-York Hotel.

Paymasters J. W. Read and W. C. McGowen, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Commander W. W. Wood, of the United States Navy, and W. C. Staines, of Utah, are at the Astor House.

Hon. W. A. Webb, of Nashville; E. F. Gause, of St. Louis, and W. F. Buckley, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Chalwell, of Chicago, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. O. Marcy, of Boston, and D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. W. Lewis, of Lima, Peru, and Judge B. S. Compton, of Michigan, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine, is at the Everett House.

Information Wanted.

The police, early yesterday morning, found fourteen dead rats lying in the gutter in Broadway, near Houston-street, and subsequently eleven others were discovered in the gutter in Houston-street, near the Bowery. The rats are supposed to have been killed in some rat-pit near by, and to have been thrown out into the street by the proprietor of the pit, the location of which the police are anxious to discover.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The late Secretary of State of North Carolina has recently moved to this City and opened a drug-store on Seventh-avenue.

The furniture and paraphernalia of the Wm. M. Tweed Club-house, at No. 108 East Broadway, will be sold at auction to-day.

The New-York delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Grand National Curling Club, which meets at Toronto on Wednesday, leave by the Erie Railway this morning.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the North River at the foot of Sixteenth-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

We are indebted to the management of the White Star line and to the officers of the Oceanic (from Liverpool May 29 and Queenstown May 30) for liberal additions of late European journals to our foreign files.

Mrs. Louise Woodworth Foss, of Boston, will give a series of readings from the works of Dickens, Hook, Browning, and others, at the usual monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

BROOKLYN.

The Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop Laughlin. The edifice was commenced a year since, and cost altogether $32,000.

The victim of the accident at Hamilton Ferry on Saturday afternoon is ascertained to have been Antonio Reyes, nineteen years of age, and a Cuban by birth. He was employed at No. 42 Broadway, and boarded at No. 86 Sixth-avenue.

The funeral of the late Samuel H. Nicholas took place from Grace Chapel, in High-street, yesterday. Deceased was for many years a member of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, and a number of his old seafaring associates attended the funeral. The remains were interred in the family plot of the late Josiah Johnson, the veteran pilot and ship-owner.

Miss Mary Carpenter has accepted an invitation from prominent citizens of Brooklyn to lecture at the Church of the Savior (Rev. Dr. Putnam) this evening, choosing as her subject, "Female Education in India." The letter of invitation is signed by H. B. Claflin, S. B. Chittenden, Hon. H. E. Pierrepont, Bishop Paddock, and many others.

LONG ISLAND.

The tabernacle at Sea Cliff Grove, Glen Cove, was opened for divine service yesterday afternoon, with a sermon by Rev. M. Stevenson, Methodist, of Glen Cove.

The Presbytery of Nassau, having jurisdiction over the west end of Long Island, will meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Jamaica village, on Friday of this week.

The directors of the Long Island Bible Society will hold their regular semi-annual meeting at Port Jefferson to-morrow, with sessions at 3 and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Long Island Railroad Company expect to commence running the new Boston Express trains on or about the 16th inst. It is claimed that by this route the time between New-York and Boston will be reduced about two hours.

On Saturday last Mr. O. B. Lucas, Prof. Schofield, and others, placed 50,000 young lake trout, from the head waters of Lake Michigan, in Long Pond, near Sag Harbor. They have purchased twenty acres of land near the pond, upon which they propose to erect a first-class club-house immediately.

A table has recently been prepared, showing the tax levied in each county for the benefit of sectarian institutions, from which it appears that nearly every Democratic county pays more than it receives. Thus, New-York pays $65,078 35 and receives nothing; Queens pays $1,644 and receives nothing; Kings, $12,196 15 and receives $4,814 84; Suffolk, $738 52 and receives $537 28.

The family of Isaac Simonson, who was recently killed at the Milburn Hotel by the explosion of a double-barreled gun which he was endeavoring to smash against a tree, propose to bring suit against the persons who sold him liquor, under the provisions of the Civil Damage bill recently signed by the Governor. Simonson, it appears at the time of his death, was with his two companions "celebrating" the defeat of the Local Option bill.

A school difficulty in the town of Huntington, known as the Clay Pits School war extending over a period of about ten years and involving a number of suits and appeals, has just been finally settled by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to whom the entire matter had been referred for that purpose. The trouble originally grew out of a division of one of the school districts by Mr. S. O. Lee, the local School Commissioner, against the wishes of a number of the tax-payers, although his acts were indorsed by the Supervisor and Town Clerk. The Superintendent's decision annuls the act of the Commissioner, and restores the original status.

NEW-JERSEY.

The plate-glass window of the dry-goods store of Morris & Doty, at Broad and Market streets, Newark, was broken yesterday morning, and two pieces of silk, worth $175, stolen.

The man who was run over on Washington-street, Hoboken, on Saturday evening, cannot live many hours. His name is Daniel Shay, and not Thomas Dowd, and he resided at Dominick-street, in New-York.

Bowles Bros. & Co.'s Bankruptcy.

From Bowles Bros. & Co.'s Circular, May 31.

Fulfilling our determination to present *both sides* in this circular, we copy from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of May 31, a severe attack by Mr. Van Wagner, counsel for several creditors, on the application to the court of our assignee in favor of Mr. Appleton's offer. Yet even in this Mr. Van Wagner has unwittingly done us service by showing the fair proportion of our assets after suffering such shrinkage and sacrifice, which helps us to prove what we have always maintained, viz.: That our suspension was not caused by our lack of resources, but in consequence of the confusion into which our affairs, as already explained, were so suddenly and unexpectedly thrown.

We desire to make the following corrections in Mr. Van Wagner's points, taking them categorically and substituting facts for fancies:

1. The assignee's statement is not "intended to mislead." It is that of a man properly glad to offer the creditors and his clients something *tangible*, where rumor said *nothing* was expected.

2. Our liabilities were not "sworn to by Mr. Charles Bowles as being $500,000 in gold." What his sworn testimony was will be found in reply to question twenty-nine, in our accompanying circular of May 24, or in full in the previous week's circular.

3. Our assets were not "stated by Mr. Charles Bowles as nearly equal to the liabilities." He distinctly stated that no one could estimate them, thus involved. (See our weekly circular, May 17. Interrogatories one to eight, inclusive. Hearing of Court, April 11.)

4. Mr. Appleton's course throughout instead of seeking evasion or "ingenious device," has *in fact* been unswervingly true to his honor, even to the continued peril of his entire estate.

5. Were not Mr. Stevens, the United States Assignee, resident at Boston, proving himself scrupulously careful, the well-known strict account exacted of assignees in Judge Lowell's Bankruptcy Court, would be a sufficient guarantee to our estate and creditors.

The assignee's expenses to and in Europe are limited within $5,000 personal and a small added sum for associate counsel fees there, for which vouchers must be filed in Court. It is certainly no affair of Mr. Appleton's, who waives his own claim as a creditor.

The impression given in point No. 5 is, therefore, a wrong one.

6. Also gives rise to wrong impressions. It would be well for us if all our legal afflictions were as moderate as the Boston Court, and as the compromise offered is not "to be depleted" by any other, the percentage will be small and easily estimated.

7. All claims, wherever *presented*, must, before admission, be proved in the United States Court at Boston, where the adjudication will take place, in concert, it is trusted, with the Courts of France, England, and Switzerland. Mr. Appleton's adjacent bankruptcy and other facilities make this expedient, and it will not conflict with the eventual winding up of our concentred liquidation at the parent house in Paris.

8. The reconstruction and active life of our house will not tolerate a too protracted settlement, and the dates set need only be ultimate in case of need. These dates of payments may, and, if possible, will, be advanced.

9. Mr. Appleton personally makes this offer, and the assignee simply submits and recommends it to the creditors. The expenses will be but little more on $150,000 of assets than on any less amount. (See above reply to points 5 and 6.)

10. There is no doubt that whether Mr. Appleton is or is not legally liable as a general partner, *he ought not so to be, did not so purpose, and was not so viewed* by the creditors when trusting the firm.

Upon these grounds of equity, his self-defense has fairly taken refuge in the French law of special partnership, under which alone he responds, from whence it could not be dislodged in years, if at all, and his present order of compromise is all the more manly on this very account.

11. "There is no doubt whatever," in our minds, that in this point, Mr. Van Wagner is right.

A committee of sensible men would see what five Bankruptcy Courts of blindfold justice cannot, that such a power-mill and costly machinery as ours ought not to rust any longer, *neither be broken up and sold for scrap-iron*, and once set properly running, would pay its comparatively trifling deficit within a twelve months from the start; but since no committee could get jurisdiction over so many localities, his suggestion is useless, and a compromise alone will save the property from entire legal absorption.

Cricket Notes.

The Prospect Park Cricket Club played a social match on Saturday last, the sides being chosen by Keiller and McLean. In the evening the President of the club entertained the members.

Wednesday and Thursday next, the return match between the Staten Island and St. George's Clubs will be played at Hoboken. Wickets to be pitched at 2 o'clock each day.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the apartments of L. Levensky, on the second floor of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 163 Lewis-street. Loss $120.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, June 7.—Sugar—demand active and prices advanced. Molasses Sugar, 7¾@8 reals ℘ arroba; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 7¾@8 reals; fair to good refining, 8¾@8½ reals; Grocery grades, 10¼@11½ reals. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 508,700 boxes and 35,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 46,000 boxes and 6,800 hhds. Exports of the week, 37,000 boxes and 11,000 hhds., including 5,400 boxes and 6,400 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon weak at $19@$21 87½ ℘ cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $31@$32; higher grades, $34@$40 ℘ quintal. Flour heavy at $17@$18 ℘ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $27 50 ℘ quintal. Lard dull; in kegs, $17; in tcs., $20 50@$21 50 ℘ quintal. Potatoes buoyant at $6@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Tallow buoyant at $16 37½ ℘ quintal. Honey nominal. Onions nominal. Wax in fair demand; Yellow, $11 50@$12; White, $16@17 ℘ arroba. Coal Oil, in tins, quiet at 4¾c. per gallon. Empty Hogsheads steady. Lumber steady; White Pine, $30@$32; Pitch Pine, $38@$40 ℘ M. Shooks—Box dull at 9 reals. Naval Stores steady. Hoops in fair demand; Long Shaved, $80; Short Shaved, $70 ℘ M. Freights firmer; loading at Havanna, for the United States, ℘ hogshead of Sugar, $6 25@$6 50; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 55s.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast, 62s. 6d.@65s. Exchange firm; on the United States, Short-sight Currency, 18@19 premium; 60 days' Gold, 37@38 premium; on London, 60 days, 52@53 premium; on Paris, 60 days', 33@34 premium.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Flour—Full prices asked, but no demand; Extra Spring, $6. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 35; No. 2 at $1 27. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 28½c. cash; June, 28c. Rye, No 1 at 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 at 75c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,780 head; market fairly active and firm; shipping Steers, $4 50@$4 75 for medium; $5@$5 50 for fair to good; $5 60@$5 70 for choice; corn-fed Texans sold at $4 50@$5; thorough Texans, $3 50; shipments, 5,960 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,570 head; market active, firm, and higher; common to medium, $4@$4 10; fair to choice, $4 15@$4 30, with a lot of extra assorted at $4 40; shipments, 12,531 head.

DETROIT, June 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 80@$1 82 for Extra; $1 70@$1 75 for No. 1 White; $1 61 for No. 2 do.; $1 58@$1 62 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Corn firm; White at 60c.@62c. Oats firmer at 45c.@48c. Mess Pork firmer at $17 50. Sugar in good demand; Inferior, 6½c.; Common, 7c.; Fair, 8¼c.; good Fair, 8½c.; Choice, 10c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 128¾. Sight Drafts on New-York, ¾ premium. Gold, 117¾.

ALBANY, June 7.—Nothing was done in Wheat, buyers and sellers being wide apart. Rye dull; sales in the street at 85c. Oats and Corn quiet. Nothing doing in Malt or Barley.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58c. Oats quiet at 43c. Pork and Lard dull and prices nominal. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders nominal; Sides 9c.@9¼c.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Wheat dull but firmer. No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2, $1 54. Corn dull and lower. High Mixed, 46c.; Low Mixed, 44c. Oats steady. No. 1 State and Western at 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; net receipts, 239 bales; exports coastwise, 965 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 11,681 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton—Demand moderate, easy; Middling, 18¼c. Net receipts, 517 bales; gross, 818 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,440 bales; coastwise, 1,587 bales; sales, 900 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 74,058 bales.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton unchanged; good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 101 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,350 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 33,424 bales.

MOBILE, June 7.—Cotton quiet, demand fair; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 202 bales; exports coastwise, 446 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,181 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Cotton quiet, little doing; Middling, 17¼c. Receipts, 125 bales; shipments, 125 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 351 bales; shipments, 339 bales; stock, 25,498 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 18¼c. Net receipts, 967 bales; sales, 95 bales; stock, 18,559 bales.

For other Commercial Reports see Third Page.

Print-Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—The Print-cloths market was rather firmer at the close of the week. Sales for the week, 87,000 pieces at 6¾ for Standard 64s, on hand; 6¾ for Extras and Standard 64s, up to July and October; 5¾@5¼ for Standard and Extra 56x60s.

[Advertisement.]

"TAKE YOUR CHOICE."—A sight of KNOX's "Beaver Cassimere" and "Drab Felt" would naturally prompt the exclamation of "How happy could I be with either were t'other dear charmer away." Make your choice at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Rev. C. C. Cragin, Mrs. F. M. Cragin, Mrs. G. L. Gillett, Henry H. Foster, J. M. Bixby, Miss Bixby, Major Kirkland, R. Blake, C. C. Sawyer, Mrs. Margaret Williams, J. C. Williams, John Borthwick, Mrs. Borthwick, Andre Reboncas, J. M. Young, Mr. Bellamy, Miss Bellamy, J. D. Perry, Mrs. Perry, Lewis Perry, W. C. Dotten, Miss M. E. Perry, Miss Jenny Perry, Miss Laura Perry, Master Dickie Perry, Miss Annie Pullian, Miss Jennie Bartholon, John E. Moss, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Peet and servant, Miss Peet, Henry McShane, Master Henry McShane, Wm. Denmead, Miss S. E. Higgs, R. W. Emmons, Wm. Killen, Dr. Frank Reynolds, Capt. T. Egerton, Mr. Neill, Mrs. Neill.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Dr. Chas. Phelps, S. Leon and wife, Mr. Lightfoot, Miss Cranze, Miss Jane Cranze, Chas. Clift, Thos. Boden, Miss A. M. Boden, Mrs. Jane Thompson, Master Thos. A. Thompson, Miss S. J. Boughton, C. C. Peck, wife, and servant, Miss M. L. Peck, Miss E. W. Peck, Miss Fanny Peck, Miss A. S. Peck, W. C. Staines, Thos. W. Jennings, Geo. W. Smith, L. Snow, Miss E. K. Snow, O. Wilson, Wm. Adams, wife, and child.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Wm. Gannen, C. Gray, W. S. Manning, D. B. Mandel, J. Cunnely, Thomas Fortson, Mrs. A. B. Khirck, Mrs. M. N. Bates, L. Carr, Thomas Stinson, J. Jardleson, H. M. S. Smith, wife and 2 children, A. T. Dillon, W. H. Beach and wife, L. Kiffy.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon rises..5:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:09 | Gov. Island....6:58 | Hell Gate..8:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 8.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool May 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 41 cabin and 993 steerage passengers to J. H. Sparks. June 5, lat. 43.53 lon. 51.29, passed bark Peri, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; June 8, at 6:02 A. M., 178 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool; at 6:28 A. M., 172 miles from Sandy Hook, steam-ship City of Paris, do. for do.; at 6:45 A. M., 169 miles from Sandy Hook, a German steam-ship bound E.; at 7:20 A. M., 162 miles from Sandy Hook, a National steam-ship, do.; at 7:58 A. M., 155 miles from Sandy Hook, a Cunard steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool May 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 28 cabin and 529 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. June 6, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 15, passed H. B. M. steam-ship Sirius standing to northward; same date, lat. 41 25, lon. 63 22, an Anchor steam-ship, Caledonia, hence for Glasgow; 7th, 4 P. M., 165 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke bark J. B. Duffus, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston May 31, via Key West June 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. June 6, Capt. Geo. V. Cassidy, formerly of brig Martha, died suddenly; his body still on board.

Steam-ship Richmond, Bourne, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to I. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool May 28, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schooner Gen. Putnam, Dunton, Grand Cayman 13 ds., with old iron to Jos. Eneas.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Savannah June 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Kestrel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Matanzas 10 ds., with melado, &c., to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig William Dobson, (Br.,) Taylor, Rockland, N. B., 8 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. June 7, at 3 A. M., off Saybrook, was struck by a squall and lost maintopmast and foretopmast.

Brig Star, (of Dundee,) Duncan, Hamburg 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to order.

Brig W. Gordon, (of Picton,) Meikle, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Johann, (Ger.,) Schaffer, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Guantanamo 31 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Henry Allen, Tatem, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. D. Burroughs, Nichols, Havre 41 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr. Annie Brown, (of Wolfville, N. S.,) Cook, Prospect N. S., 6 ds., with wreck goods to J. H. Sparks—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, [illegible], Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Adaline, Townsend, Rigley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isetta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Port Royal 11 ds., with yellow pine to J. Risley—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Charm, Starr, Norfolk, with naval stores to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. Was towed to this port by steam-ship Richmond.

Schr. Martha May, Hudson, Wickford.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Wall, Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Fales, Providence.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Veisor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. English, Gladding, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marion, Clark, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Onward, Baldwin, Hyannis.

Schr. John W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Hattie M. Mayo, Beekman, Calais with lumber.

Schr. Ripple, Ashby, Seconnett, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Angola, Martin, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Young, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Onward, Higgins, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Petersen, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Geo. B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, [illegible], for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Sahwa, Kelly, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. C. Bee, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Dart, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Hawes, Parkes, Newport.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Dunton, Newport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Native Dehart, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. M. Everett, Allen, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Geo. Hutchings, Monson, Newport.

Schr. Empire, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Mansen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Rescue, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Express, Cobb, Hyannis.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. Elias Moore, De Groot, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry R. Barnes, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Virginia.

Schr. A. L. Pierce, Gunn, Virginia.

Schr. William Clark, Green, Virginia.

Schr. I. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. James Jones, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. L. Warren, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles and naval stores to master.

Schr. Fair Wind, Sawyer, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lamartine, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sandalphon, Ellsworth, East Greenwich.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Haight, Norwich.

Schr. Free Stone, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Minnesota, Dow, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 8.—Arr. yesterday, bark San Pablo, from Constantinople; schr. Eddie Pierce, from Port Antonio. Arr. to-day, brigs Proteus, from Cardenas; Shacta, from Cardenas; Alice Tarlton, from Trinidad; schr. Charles H. Cook, from St. Marc.

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